GOOD JOB WORK is the only kind worth having. To get it apply at an office employing the best material and presses and the largest stock of paper. This describes the Gazette.

COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE.

ADVERTISING is not only an art, but a progressive science. Its demand is for newness and novelty, pungency and vigor, truthfulness, attractiveness, brevity and brilliancy.

NUMBER 4578. COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., SUNDAY, MAY 17, 1891.---EIGHT PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

MUZZLE TO MUZZLE.

The Charleston and Esmeralda at Acapulco.

BOTH ARE READY FOR A FIGHT.

No News From the Itata Rumors that She Has Gone South the Chilians Will Interpose to Prevent Her Capture

WASHINGTON, May 16. The navy department this afternoon received a dispatch announcing the arrival of the Charleston at Acapulco. The dispatch states that the Esmeralda, a war ship of Chile, was also in port, but gave no information as to the whereabouts of the Itata. The Esmeralda, it is stated, is badly in need of coal, and it is thought probable that the Mexican government will be asked to allow the Esmeralda to remain at Acapulco. Her only object in remaining in port is the desire of the Chilean officers to communicate with the Itata and relieve her of her cargo.

No information can be obtained at the navy department in regard to the further movements of the Charleston. She will, it is thought, remain in the vicinity of Acapulco and wait for the Itata to make her appearance. Considerable speculation is also going on as to what action the Esmeralda will take in case the Itata makes her appearance and the Charleston endeavors to capture her. Some say that the Esmeralda is in no condition to fight and will not attempt it. It is said by others, however, that it is a case of life and death with the Esmeralda and that she will surely fight in case the Charleston tries to capture the Itata. Further developments in the case are daily looked for, and to by state and naval officials.

A cablegram was also received at the navy department this afternoon announcing the arrival of the cruisers San Francisco and Baltimore at Iquique.

An Exchange of Guards.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 16.—A telegram from an officer on the Charleston, at Acapulco, says that the Itata had not been seen or heard from at 3 a. m. When the Charleston entered the harbor she passed near the Chilian war vessel Esmeralda. The Charleston went to quarters and loaded her battery for an emergency. The Esmeralda speaks all vessels she meets. Two days ago she attempted to buy coal at Acapulco but failed to get any because of a lack of coin. Soon after the Charleston anchored the Esmeralda steamed into port and Captain Remy had an interview with her commander. The latter said frankly that the Charleston would never take the Itata until the Esmeralda was sunk. Captain Remy replied that his orders were to take the Itata and it would make no difference if the Esmeralda was in Acapulco or not. The Charleston is ready for action, as every one expects a fight if the Itata appears.

LATER.—It is rumored that the Esmeralda at sea communicated with the Itata to-day and that the latter steamed south after receiving provisions from the Esmeralda.

The Charleston Heard From.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 16.—The cruiser Charleston is reported as having arrived at Acapulco this morning.

A Report of Capture.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 16.—A dispatch from the City of Mexico says that it is rumored that the Itata has been captured by the Charleston off the coast of the state of Jalisco and that she is now returning with her prisoner toward San Diego. It is impossible to verify or deny the rumor. The man-of-war reported flying no colors and lying off the coast of San Blas, on investigation, proved to be a coastwise steamer. Its captain has seen no vessels of a suspicious character.

More Doubtful Information.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 16.—The captain of the steamer Newburn, which arrived at this port at midnight last night, reported that on his way down the coast she met the Chilian war ship Esmeralda, at Cape St. Luis and spoke with the officers of that vessel. After leaving the Esmeralda, which proceeded north, he passed, some time during the night, a vessel supposed to be the Chilian war ship Imperiale, also going north. On his return trip he reports seeing none of these vessels. The captain further stated he is of the opinion that the Esmeralda and the Itata put into Magdalena Bay, where the cargo could have been transferred without any trouble, and the Charleston might have sailed by while this transfer was being made.

No Coal Furnished.

CITY OF MEXICO, May 16.—The published rumors to the effect that the Esmeralda succeeded in buying a limited supply of coal at Acapulco are denied by the government. The officials say she was ordered out of the port and now lies in neutral waters. The Esmeralda's steam launch was patrolling all last night. The impression prevails at Acapulco that the Itata has passed and gone south and that the Esmeralda is waiting for the Charleston. The telegraph at Acapulco has been busily used by the officials of the Chilian warship.

A Warship Returns.

NEW YORK, May 16.—The United States cruiser Philadelphia, with Admiral Gherardi on board, arrived in the harbor this morning, coming come from St. Thomas. During the trip Flag Lieutenant Alan G. Paul died. The remains were brought here for interment. The dead officer was a brother of Mrs. William Waldorf Astor. While at Port Au Prince President Hippolyte paid the Philadelphia an official visit. An episode of the visit was the action of the commanding officer of the British warship Pilades, who took himself away to avoid saluting the president. The Philadelphia fired a salute and its officers received the president with great respect.

The Situation in Chili.

NEW YORK, May 16.—Mr. Edward Eyre, a nephew of ex-Mayor William R. Grace, has arrived on the steamship Colon from Aspinwall. Mr. Eyre is a representative of the house at Callao and this is his first visit home in twenty-four years. Speaking of the revolutionists, Mr. Eyre was asked:

"From what source do the insurgents obtain funds to continue the warfare?"

"They have secured control of all the ports to which nitrate is shipped, they receive the export duties payable to the Chilian government, which amount to fully [illegible] dollars annually."

"How does Balmaceda get the funds to carry on the warfare?"

"From the general revenues of the country, principally the customs houses of Valparaiso and Talcahuano, but as these are not sufficient to meet his expenditures he issued $[illegible] worth of paper money, which was taken by the people and dealt to pay the army. The currency of Chili consists of 'vales' issued and guaranteed by the government. This currency was worth fifty cents on the dollar when the revolution broke out, but according to my last advices had declined to thirty cents."

"Do you know many firms in New York that are supplying the insurgents with arms?"

"No, I do not."

"How long do you think the struggle will last?"

"It is very hard to say, but I am afraid it will last for many months as the opposition is not likely to accept as a solution of the difficulty the man who Balmaceda proposes shall succeed him as president, (Senor Vicuna,) when his term expires on September 18th next."

"The question of credit of Chili with foreign nations?"

"Chilian bonds have declined a little owing to the revolution, but not to the extent that might have been expected. Chili has enjoyed such an excellent reputation that the effect has not been in the case as it would have been in other states. Her total debt is only about $[illegible] which is, no doubt, at any rate perfectly good."

"If necessary, could Chili get any financial assistance from London in the way of loans?"

"Under present circumstances it is not at all likely that she could obtain any assistance in the London market, but in normal times she could have had all the money she desired for public works and other uses. Her last loan, which was a million pounds sterling, was placed at Valparaiso at par to yield seven per cent. I believe it was taken up and subscribed 1-11 principally by the Rothschilds."

"What steps are taken by the Chilian government to prevent the sale of arms to the Balmaceda party?"

"In fact the government has taken every possible step to prevent the sale of arms to the Balmaceda party. The government has also exercised the strictest neutrality, and I know positively that that is the policy which the Peruvian government proposes to follow. This I can affirm, as I have it direct from the president of Peru and his ministers. What the commerce of the coast needs is peace, and the unanimous feeling is one of the deepest regret that Chili should have become involved in such a condition of internal strife."

A Town Burning.

PITTSBURG, May 16.—A Meadville, Pa., special says: At 11 o'clock this morning a call for our fire department and steamer was made from Linesville, twenty miles west of this city, saying a furious fire was raging in that town. A special train bearing our steamer and one of Meadville's fire companies was soon on the road to Linesville. At noon the fire was threatening the whole town, and store after store was being wiped out, as a fierce wind was blowing. The special train arrived there at noon and the fire companies began battling with big odds against the flames.

After the arrival of the Meadville firemen the flames were confined to one building and were soon under control. Daniel Fowler, a Meadville fireman, fell from a veranda and sustained a compound fracture of the ankle. Four stores and three dwelling houses, all wooden buildings, were consumed. The losses are estimated as follows: McLean & Schanack, hardware, $20,000, small insurance; H. M. Hughes, dry goods, $28,000, small insurance; Cram & Allen, monuments, $1000; J. H. Lawrence, dwelling, $600; A. M. Fenner, building and billiard room, $700; D. Foth, house, $900; Laubly & Bowman, groceries, $4000, insurance $1500; G. C. Schanack, residence, $1000. The loss to the Bowman and Rankin blocks and contents is about $4000. The fire started in the basement of McLean & Schanack's hardware store and was caused by the explosion of gasoline.

A Dangerous Fire.

JACKSON, Mich., May 16.—Fire broke out in the old Kennedy mill west of the Michigan Central depot shortly after midnight and gave the people a great scare for the safety of the town. The mill buildings were burned and the flames swept toward the Hurd block, the business centre with a fury that seemed resistless. The blacksmith shop of John Blanchard, the wagon factory of Samuel S. Bigeler and the carriage shop of Scott S. Bigeler, in the same building, caught fire. The flames spread to J. Prescott & Sons' livery barn, then to Adler's bottling works and barns near the bridge, where the firemen stopped the fire.

The losses are not yet known, but will probably amount to $10,000 with a fair amount of insurance. Cause unknown.

A Frightful Conflagration.

MUSKEGON, Mich., May 16.—A frightful conflagration swept over this city this afternoon, destroying sixteen squares of business blocks and dwelling houses, entailing a loss of from $500,000 to $,000,000, about one-half insured. The court house was among the buildings destroyed. It cost $40,000 and was insured for $40,000. Hundreds of people were made homeless, but are amply provided for.

Further Details of the Fire.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., May 16.—A special to the Democrat from Muskegon says:

This city suffered a second visitation from flames this evening. The fire started at 6:30 o'clock in the Langakella hotel barns, just off Pine street, from some unknown cause, and, aided by a strong wind, spread ten blocks up Pine street, one of the principal business streets of the city. Then by a sudden shift in the wind the flames were driven toward Terrace avenue, one of the finest residence streets in the city, where they raged unchecked for some time. Twenty-two blocks are devastated as if swept by a hurricane of fire. Pine street business houses for ten blocks are entirely wiped out.

The $100,000 court house was gutted, but its public documents were saved. Prisoners in the county jail who occupied the basement of the court house were liberated. A little child sleeping in the Langakella barns, where the fire started, is missing.

By 9 o'clock the fire had reached the southern district of the city. Here there is more space between the houses and the firemen succeeded in considerably reducing further progress of the flames.

As the high buildings burned there was great danger from flying firebrands. Two Grand Rapids engines were put to work as soon as they arrived.

The total number of dwellings burned may safely be put at 350. A conservative estimate places the total loss at $500,000. Total insurance unobtainable. Many of the burned places have no insurance. Hundreds of families are thrust upon their friends for accommodation.

Hundreds of women and children are wandering homelessly along the streets, moaning and wringing over their losses. If the city authorities do not immediately open hotels into use and make some arrangements to house the houseless extreme suffering will certainly follow.

The President Is at Work.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—The president resumed his official duties at the White House place to-day. He was at his desk from 9 o'clock until 6, with the exception of an hour for lunch, and a portion of this time was spent in the cabinet room shaking hands with a party of Democrats from Pennsylvania. He disposed of considerable routine business during the time and had conferences on important official matters with Attorney General Miller, Secretary Tracy, Secretary Foster, Assistant Secretaries Moore, Grant, Chandler and Spaulding, of the state, war, interior and treasury departments respectively, Senators Hawley and Morrill and Mr. John W. Foster, who had just returned from a special mission to Spain.

Chinch Bugs Appear.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 16.—A dispatch from Atchison, Kan., says that Joseph McCrum, who has 800 acres of wheat in Osborne county, has received a letter from his agent stating that that section has had no rain of any consequence for a month, and that the chinch bugs are doing great damage. Third are patches of six or eight acres in wheat that have been completely killed.

A Big Wheat Crop Assured.

HOPKINSVILLE, Ky., May 16. Specials received by The News from fifteen points in the Arkansas valley indicate that all winter wheat in Kansas is having a fine soaking rain. It started in about 6 o'clock [illegible] Saturday. Xolo [illegible] stop the [illegible]

DISAPPROVED.

The Supreme Council Will not Give Endorsement.

SWITCHMEN MUST GO ALONE.

Trainmen and Firemen Support the Companies while Conductors Support the Switchmen—Endorsement of the Northwestern's Action.

CHICAGO, May 16.—After a session which lasted from 10 o'clock this morning until 6 tonight the council of the United Order of Railway Employes, which includes approximately the grievances of the Switchmen's Mutual Aid Association against the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company, adjourned to-day. During the session of the council there were differences between the company and the employes, the former being very positively opposed to the reinstatement of the switchmen who had been discharged, and the employes being equally positive in their efforts to escape and many were severely criticised upon the floor of the council. The people brought down a very cool reception to-day from the rapidly forming crowds. The most outside, realizing the extent of their depredations, escaped. A number of the participants are known, however, and several arrests were made today.

A Monument for Jefferson Davis.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 16.—John A. Childress and Patrick Wallace, of this city, and John Weber, of Charleston, S. C., issue to-day a circular letter to the southern people in which they explain that the fund intended for a monument to Jefferson Davis has ceased to receive contributions, and call for a general movement throughout the south, fixing the date of June 18, 1891, when the people of every town and county shall meet and take proper steps to forward the enterprise by voluntary contributions or other methods which they may deem best. Remittances are to be sent to Mr. Weber at Charleston.

The letter says: Among all the noble dead there is none whose name appeals with greater power to the affectionate remembrance of the southern people. The cause for which he fought and suffered has been buried forever, but there is no sentiment of honor or patriotism which requires us to bury the memory of those whose blood was shed for it. Southern people will have lost every honorable sentiment when they forget him who for their sake wore the shackles upon his wasted limbs.

Peculiar Extradition Case.

WASHINGTON, May 16. Barrister J. H. Pillett, of Montreal, was at the department today in conference with Assistant Secretary Moore on a very peculiar extradition case. Some time ago the husband of Leda La Montaigue was murdered by her her brother and Leda was an eye witness of the crime. When her brother was on trial Leda refused to testify. Leda was acquitted of any complicity in the crime and went to Boston, where she secured employment.

On August 2 a warrant for arson was issued against Leda, under which she was extradited and placed in jail at Sherbrooke, Canada. The brother will be convicted without the woman's evidence and will be hanged. The lawyer claims that the woman, instead of being tried for arson was sentenced to one year's imprisonment for contempt of court in refusing to testify against her brother and therefore her imprisonment is illegal and that she should be liberated.

Mr. Pillett is also in consultation with Sir Julian Pauncefote on the case.

She Broke Up the Meeting.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 16.—Mrs. Mary A. Howland was defendant to day in a suit for divorce brought by her husband, the Rev. H. E. Howland. Mr. Howland is in charge of the Wayside mission out on High street and the women of his flock filled the court room, the jurors' chairs being at a premium. The Rev. Mr. Howland said Mrs. John L. Sullivan was a member of his flock at Centreville and his wife was evidently jealous of her. Once in his sermon, he had used this expression: "I hope to meet you all in heaven," when his wife scandalized the whole congregation by shrieking shrilly "Did your mother tell you to meet Mrs. John L. Sullivan in heaven?" The remark broke up the service.

Judge Wilbur adjourned the hearing until next Saturday.

More Trouble in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, May 16.—Mayor Shakespeare was called upon yesterday by Henry Peters, a stevedore, who complained that the Provenzano brothers were interfering with his business and intimidating the men he employed. The mayor at once sent for both Joseph and Peter Provenzano. Joe put in an appearance this morning. He was subjected to a severe lecture by the mayor, who informed him among other things that interference in Peter's affairs must be stopped, that his gang had caused enough trouble, that the police had been instructed to use every means in their power to prevent him and his gang from annoying citizens, and that the reign of terror must cease.

International Electrical Exhibition.

BERLIN, May 16.—The international electro-technical exhibition was formally opened today in Frankfort-on-Main in the presence of a vast audience. An address, reviewing the work of his associates, was delivered by Director General Hult Von Muller. The exhibits were divided into twelve classes. Telephones are connected with the great opera houses in Frankfort, Munich and Wiesbaden, as well as with concert halls in distant cities, and every evening visitors will be enabled to hear music of the best artists. All sorts of electrical devices are on exhibition. A prominent feature is the electric street railways.

An Exciting Race.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 16.—There was the largest crowd since Derby day at Churchill Downs to-day. The weather was warm and pleasant and the track was too dusty to be fast. H. Zover, of St. Louis, was ordered off the track for an alleged bribe to withdraw Linlithgow in the first race yesterday and left the course with his horses this morning. The feature of the day was the running of Comedy and Ed Leonard in the third race, which proved the most exciting. They ran a dead heat for first place. It was run off and resulted in another dead heat.

National Railway Conductors.

ST. LOUIS, May 16.—The National Order of Railway Conductors this evening elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Wm. B. Daniels, Cedar Rapids, Ia., grand secretary and treasurer; A. B. Garretson, Denison, Tex., grand senior conductor; T. B. Harte, St. Louis, grand junior conductor; J. Morlen, West Fairham, Que., grand inside sentinel; W. E. Melader, New York, outside sentinel; D. J. Dorsey, Winnipeg, member of executive committee; J. H. Lalinger, Atlanta, Ga., member of grand committee. No other business of importance was transacted and the convention adjourned until Monday.

Weekly Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, May 16.—The weekly bank statement of the associated banks shows the following changes:

Reserve, increase	$[illegible]
Loans, increase	[illegible]
Deposits, decrease	$411,200
Circulation, decrease	$[illegible]

The banks now hold $4,012,600 in excess of the requirements of the 25 per cent. rule.

Weather Report.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 16. Forecast until 8 p. m. Sunday: For Colorado: Showers warmer Sunday night. [illegible] Monday.

OUR CABLE LETTER.

Items of Interest of Kings and Peoples.

NEWS OF EUROPEAN CAPITALS.

Russian Finances and the Jews—Tin Plate Market Overstocked—Influenza Victims—The Spanish American Treaty—Bismarck's Advice.

[Copyright 1891 by the United Press.]

LONDON, May 16.—The British public have seen enough to convince them that the events this week and the course of the immediate future promise to be more sensational than those of the past. From Russia and Argentine blows are directed at the financial stability of England. Portugal threatens to on the eve of a revolution that may result in a republic and British interests in South America are seriously menaced by the sudden decisive attitude of the United States toward the congress party in Chili. The Russian withdrawal of gold is the most ominous finger, for no one doubts that the finance minister, Vishnegradski, who has been for several years has been one of unintermitted success, and who is at present all-influential with the czar, will exert all his power to punish the nation which most befriends the Rothschilds and which has assumed the championship of the persecuted Jews. A St. Petersburg letter says the Vishnegradski was amazed at the withdrawal of the Rothschilds, for the first time in the history of that family, from an agreement almost completed with an European power for the floating of a loan, and that the finance minister expressed himself in strong terms to the Rothschilds' agent at the Russian capital. He declared in effect that the Rothschilds had no business with the internal policy of Russia, and that interference with that policy would be met by evidence of Russia's ability to retaliate in a way that would prevent such insolence in the future. Leading bankers of St. Petersburg, known to have Rothschilds connections, have been given notice to wind up their business and leave the empire, and it is said that Vishnegradski proposes as a triumph of his administration to convert the four and one-half per cent. loans without exterior assistance. As the credit of the empire is excellent and its resources abundant, a three per cent loan of 6,000,000 francs ought to find a ready market among European capitalists. It is also stated that Vishnegradski has sent for export already in France, with the view of adopting the French practice of investing the savings of the people, instead of dealing with syndicates. This would have been impossible in Russia a decade ago, but is entirely possible to-day. Meantime England must prepare to see a current of gold flowing from London to St. Petersburg, and to meet the drain as best she may.

North as well as South America is contributing to England's financial bluneder. One of the most important international complications in England is the Alliance Investment Company, Ltd., of which Lord Cull is the leading director. His lordship reports that "the depreciation of many of their investments, owing to what had occurred in the United States and South America, had been very considerable, but he did not think that a better account could be or had been made by any other trust company." His lordship alluded, so far as the United States was concerned, to the recent agrarian agitation in the west. He made the significant admission, in showing the wholly disastrous possibilities of the Argentine collapse, that "there was a sort of an idea that the directors had not been wisely advised in investing in Argentine securities at all, but he did not know any trust company which had not done so."

Interviews have been obtained with a number of Welsh tin plate-makers in regard to the impending stoppage of production during July. They declare that the effect of the shut-down will not be to raise prices. The American market, they say, is overstocked at present, and the supply on hand is sufficient to meet all demands for a long time to come. When the normal relation between supply and demand is restored, production can be resumed, and the manufacturers expect to then see the American trade regain its former proportions.

The extended wintry weather in Russia, according to advices from St. Petersburg, has caused a marked increase in the prevalence of the influenza, and a fresh wave of the dreaded malady may be looked for to the westward as a result of this unfortunate change in the weather. The cold snap in England has carried off a large number of influenza patients, who were hovering between life and death when the climatic change occurred. There is much anxiety in regard to Mr. Gladstone's condition. The distinguished sufferer is reported to-night as hardly holding his own. The Bishop of Lincoln has ordered the prayers in the churches of his diocese for an abatement of the epidemic. Business is much interfered with by it. The cotton mills of the Fletchers have been obliged to shut down, a majority of their employes being ill from the same cause.

There is a vigorous teetotaler and radical outcry over the fact that on the occasion of the queen's approaching visit to Derby the publicans are to be allowed to keep their houses open later than ordinary. The temperance people declare that this is an outrage on decency, all the worse for being undoubtedly known to her majesty. The same protesters assert that this is not an isolated case of its kind, but that it is notorious that the celebrations attended by the queen always fill the streets with drunkards.

A St. Petersburg dispatch says that a favorable report on the condition of the exiles in Siberia has been sanctioned by the senate and will be presented to the czar.

The French radical newspaper Le Prolétaire has been excluded from circulation in Alsace-Lorraine, where it has hitherto had many subscribers.

The widow and son of a mine inspector of Dortmund, who died unexpectedly a short time ago, have been arrested on suspicion of causing his death. The evidence in the hands of the police is said to indicate that Kraus was murdered for the sake of an inheritance.

The construction of an electric subway railway will be commenced in Berlin shortly. The road will resemble in its leading features the new London underground electric railway, which has proved so successful.

THE BERLIN LETTER.

Recent Facts and Opinions from the German Capital.

[Copyright 1891 by the New York Associated Press.]

BERLIN, May 16.—The negotiations for a German-Austrian commercial treaty with Spain have become curiously involved with the celebrity contention displayed by General John W. Foster, the special representative of the United States. The German embassy at Madrid, which ought to be rightly informed, sends a dispatch to the effect that the "your packers" agreed with the Duke of Tetuan, the Spanish minister of foreign affairs, a month ago, have now said. The Duke of Tetuan received assurances for a thirty-[illegible] duty favorably, and told the German minister that he had to make this concession [illegible] ally on the principle of reciprocity so far as compatible with a protection policy, and that as soon as France shall promulgate her new tariff the government will place before the cortes a general tariff, on which shall be based the convention. [illegible] reason to the United States has been known. This renders difficult any treaty with the European powers. Spain has agreed to give America imports under [illegible] and Porto Rico a differential rate of 25 per cent. against similar imports from all other countries, whether or not they conclude treaties with Spain. Such a privilege, constituting a customs union between the United States and the Spanish Antilles, looks further to extinction when the German embassador has [illegible] Austria-Hungary and Portugal. Spain has been invited to send a delegate to the customs conference at Vienna, where a modification of the duties ought to be [illegible] Spain [illegible] great present development of the interests between the two countries. Much Spanish merchandise is coming through Belgium and Dutch ports. Mercury, corks, fruits, oils and wines, which form the Spanish staples are now largely imported. The German trade with the Antilles is not of great importance, but the formation of a treaty recognizing exclusively American privileges is hardly possible. The Madrid government is [illegible] Kingdom takes a similar view of the matter. The Spanish commission appointed to formulate a tariff has not concluded its report and it will probably be a month before it is ready to receive declaratory negotiations to be made.

The surrender of the majority of the upper house in the income tax dispute is undoubtedly due to Herr Miquel's skillful handling of the matter. At one time the majority offered opposition to the democratic measure which levies a tax of 4 per cent. on incomes of over 10,000 marks, but Herr Miquel guided them into submission. The emperor has written him a warm congratulatory letter.

The press is discussing a pamphlet, supposed to have been inspired by Prince Bismarck, assailing the emperor's tendency toward absolutism. The pamphlet argues that the ministers alone ought to be responsible and that the sovereign ought specially to avoid rhetorical declarations as in the proportion that his fallibility becomes obvious will respect for him suffer.

Russian Jews in England.

LONDON, May 16.—Another large contingent of indigent Hebrews have arrived here. The Russian Jews here are increasing in number and in importance. Each of the steamers of one line plying regularly three times a week between here and Hamburg is bringing a full complement of Russian Hebrews as passengers. The Hebrews are also arriving here in large numbers by other lines. With the exception of a few who are going to the United States, all these new arrivals expect to settle in London or Manchester.

A Slight Relapse.

LONDON, May 16.—Mr. Gladstone is reported by his physicians to have experienced a slight relapse to-day. Though his illness is not regarded to be not serious, his failure to rally under the careful treatment he is receiving causes increasing anxiety to his innumerable admirers and friends. Bulletins of the venerable statesman's condition are eagerly looked for in all the cities of the kingdom.

Blaine's Health.

NEW YORK, May 16.—Dr. Dennis was at the residence of Mrs. Damrosch at 9 o'clock this morning. After the physician had paid a visit to Secretary Blaine he gave out the following: "Mr. Blaine had a very good night and is free from pain this morning. He seems much better, and while his feet are much swollen, the attack of gout is subsiding, and in a few days he ought to be able to be up and about. He ate a good breakfast this morning and seems very comfortable."

At 9 o'clock this evening Dr. Dennis issued the following bulletin relative to the condition of Secretary of State Blaine: "Mr. Blaine has passed a most comfortable day, spending most of the time on a lounge. His condition is so much improved that I do not intend to visit him to-morrow. His improvement is satisfactory, and in a few days he ought to be able to leave the city. During the day he has suffered no pain and his appetite is good."

Heber Newton Accused of Heresy.

NEW YORK, May 16.—The charges brought by Father Ignatius against the orthodoxy of the Rev. R. Heber Newton, D. D., rector of All Souls' parish of this city, have resulted in bringing out a petition to Bishop Potter of New York requesting that an inquiry be instituted to ascertain the truth of the rumors respecting the teachings of the reverend gentleman. The two points in Dr. Newton's teachings that are to be submitted to the bishop are his alleged denial of the miraculous conception of Christ and of the resurrection of the human body of Jesus.

The petition is signed by nearly all of the high dignitaries of the Protestant Episcopal church in the diocese, and forces the bishop into a course in which silence is no longer to be maintained.

Another Victim of the Brickyard Riot.

CHICAGO, May 16. John Ridenour, one of the striking brick laborers who was dangerously wounded at the bloody riot at the City Park last Monday, died at 4 o'clock this morning. Ridenour was removed to the Sisters' hospital on Capitol Hill after the shooting and found to be badly wounded in the back and arms. Since then he has been hovering between life and death, but early last evening his chances were thought to be slightly improved. Ridenour was 32 years of age. His death makes the second fatality among the men who suffered in Monday's tragical affair.

He will be buried with Kelly on Sunday and the two men will be mourned by an immense concourse of the representatives of labor who will follow their late comrades to the grave.

An ante-mortem statement was made by Ridenour on Thursday evening in the presence of Dr. Martin, Charles Cuchart, Thomas Dixon and others to the effect that he saw F. N. Davis shoot Kelly. He could not tell who fired at himself.

The funeral of the two victims of the brickyard riot will take place to-morrow afternoon. Meetings have been held by all trades assemblies for several days, at which the actions of Davis and his men were condemned in the severest terms. The excitement among labor circles is at a very high pitch and it is believed fully 10,000 men will be in the funeral procession to-morrow. The city officials, in anticipation of serious trouble, have doubled the police force. The trial of Davis and his men, which was set for to-day, has been continued until Monday.

The Rio Grande Floods.

SANTA FE, N. M., May 16.—The sheriff of Valencia county reports over two thousand people homeless in his county on the east bank of the Rio Grande. Opposite Los Lunas, the county seat of the county, many houses and crops have been destroyed by the floods in the Rio Grande. However, the river is slowly falling.

Dr. Graves Indicted.

DENVER, May 16.—The grand jury this evening returned an indictment against Dr. Thomas Graves charging him with the murder of Mrs. Josephine Barnaby by administering poison. The doctor has not yet been arrested and it is understood no warrant will be issued until Monday at least. Several other indictments are expected in this case [illegible]

M. L. DE COURSEY,

Real Estate, Investments and Loans.

FOR SALE.

1. The magnificent business property, southwest corner Pike's Peak and Nevada avenues, in the exact heart of the city, being at the point where the original four wards come together. This property has a frontage of over 150 feet on Nevada avenue, and 100 feet on Pike's Peak avenue, and has 14 feet on the alley by the city clerk's office. Inside of two years this corner will be as good as the corner of Pike's Peak and Tejon streets for business purposes, if not better, for it fronts on two 110 feet avenues, and being more centrally located commands the situation, and I will sell it for one-third the price that will buy the other. Meanwhile the improvements on it pay the taxes and leave a handsome surplus.
2. The equally splendid residence property on North Tejon street, fronting 400 feet on the Rapid Transit line, running from Willamette avenue to Monument street, with a depth of 130 feet to a 20 feet alley, in a most desirable neighborhood. One half the frontage on Tejon street and the 130 ft. frontage on Willamette avenue is larded with ten year old maple and locust trees. I will sell this grand property, if taken *at once*, for $35,000. Compare this with the corner, one fourth, the size, in Shook's Run bottom, which the school board was so glad to get for $8800, and you will see it is very cheap.
3. I have a large block of desirable property, consisting of lots improved and unimproved, which, while a good deal of money is required to handle it, I will sell for just one-half its real worth at market prices. The improvements yield a very fair return over and above the taxes, and within two years the property should be sold at a profit of at least 100 per cent. for anyone who will invest in it now. This is really *a big thing*, and I will be glad to show it to anyone who means "business." None others need apply.
4. A choice business corner on Huerfano street, 75 by 190 feet. A first class location for a warehouse, a grain and feed store, or a large blacksmithing establishment, which will catch all the trade entering town from the west. Or it would be just the corner for a forwarding and commission house, a coal and lumber and wood yard, or a stone and marble yard; large enough to show and keep stock properly, and convenient for shipping via several lines of railroad. This is a great property for someone who has the means with which to buy it, and the business requiring such a location.

BIG LITTLE BARGAINS.

1. THE GREATEST BARGAIN IN THE CITY, without exception. A three room brick house on a corner lot, 50x167 feet; city water, barn, chicken houses, etc., in Loomis' addition ONLY $800. FIRST COME FIRST SERVED. The lot alone is worth almost the money.
2. Five lots corner Kiowa and Spruce streets, each 38 feet frontage on the rapid transit line, just four blocks from Antlers hotel. To quick buyers $400 to $500 each. Great bargains.
3. Two fine lots on Washington avenue, close to town, for $1475, or $740 for one lot. Terms half cash, balance two years at 8 per cent. A snap for someone.
4. A corner lot 50x190 feet, facing south, on Colorado avenue, in West Colorado Springs, for $800. Everyone knows this will soon be worth much more money.

PARRISH'S ADDITION.

1. A lot 50x150 feet, on Kiowa street east of Chestnut, for $750. Inside lots in inferior locations are selling for $1000.
2. Corner 100 by 135 feet on Platte avenue, $1200.
3. Corner 100 by 190 feet on Bijou street, $1400.
4. Corner 50 by 190 feet on Kiowa street, $850.
5. Corner 38 by 100 feet on Bijou street, $600.
6. Corner 100 by 190 feet on Pike's Peak avenue, $1800.
7. Inside lots on Pike's Peak and Platte avenues and on Kiowa and Bijou streets, from $700 to $1200, according to size and location.

Lots in West End Addition, Walnut Addition, Ordway's Addition, Bowell Addition, D. Russ Wood Addition, Loomis's Addition, North End Addition, Edward's Addition, La Vanture, Colorado City, Manitou, Cheyenne Heights, and in the great resort, *Broadmoor*.

COUNTRY ESTATES.

1. I am authorized to offer for sale, for a short time, the charming country residence and estate, so well and favorably known as *Ridge Farm*, viz.: 159 acres of enclosed land, only two miles north of town on the road. This place is subdivided into four fields, and seventy acres under cultivation. No irrigation is required, good crops of grain and potatoes being raised without it. The improvements consist of a handsome house of 9 rooms and bath room with hot and cold water, water being furnished from hydraulic ram set in the stream which abounds on the property. There is a good barn, 30x60, corn with 6 box stalls, carriage, feed and chicken houses, good room for ten tons of hay; meat house, dairy house; ice house containing ten tons of pure ice, cut from pond covering an acre of ground near the house; satisfactory water fourteen feet deep from the springs, ever flowing and pure. There is one spring 8 feet deep, of iron and sulphur water. Also a potato "dugout" holding 20,000 lb. The residence is insured for $3000. I can sell this valuable desirable place for less money than has been expended in the improvements upon it. Someone can make a fortune running it as a resort for invalids at all seasons. It can be kept full all the time. The owner wishes to practice his profession in the city, or he would not think of selling.
2. *Blair Athol!* Unsurpassed for grandeur and beauty of scenery; wonderful surroundings; remarkable freaks of nature in stone and earth; lovely trout; a second GLEN EYRIE. Anyone wishing a home surrounded by nature in its wildest, grandest, weirdest, most awe-inspiring, and at the same time its lovely forms, can here find it.

A DONATION.

I will give, free of cost, to any respectable association that will establish itself thereon, sufficient ground at "Fairmount Park," two miles from this city, for the purposes of a *Sanitarium, Summer Resort, Hotel*, or other institution of public character, which will attract people and public attention to the location; provided such institutions or establishments be of first class character, and be backed by sufficient means. CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

Houses to Rent.

Remember that I can help you in the sale or renting of your property, and that I shall be glad to see you at any time. Respectfully,

M. L. DE COURSEY,

12½ S. Tejon St.,

Colorado Springs Colorado

On for all Time.

Large size, Solid Oak, $15 Chiffoniers for $10.75.

Fifteen and Twenty Dollar, Antique Sideboards, for $10 and $13.50 respectively.

Bed Lounges $7 and $7.50.

Woven Wire Springs for Two Dollars.

These prices are on for all time at

FAIRLEY BROTHERS,

No. 23 South Tejon Street.

WE ARE AGENTS FOR Oysters! Oysters!

HEMENWAY & HUSH.

The Chicago Bakery

Short Orders and Oysters

CAKES AND CANDIES

Chicago Bakery

Thos. [illegible]

THE GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY

THE GAZETTE PRINTING CO.

DAILY—IN ADVANCE

[illegible]

WEEKLY—IN ADVANCE

[illegible]

ADVERTISING

[illegible] made known on application to the [illegible]

JOB WORK

Facilities for Plain and Fancy Job Printing equal to that of any establishment west of the Missouri river

All [illegible] having advertising accounts [illegible] will be properly attended to. We cannot hold ourselves responsible for advertising rates [illegible] in the paper unless notice is thus given. We claim no allowance against errors in advertisements [illegible] any of our accounts.

All advertisements for the Weekly Gazette must be handed in not later than Thursday noon.

Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do not want any advertising from them

R. W. STEELE, Manager of the GAZETTE.

It is a very conscientious [illegible] very [illegible] manner between Cape Corrientes and Punta Arena who has not seen the naval battle between the Charleston and Esmeralda.

Few things can be more surprising than that in his old age Prince Bismarck should turn against the system of which for many years he was the chief supporter. But monarchy always finds its principal supporters within the charmed and superior circle, and there is nothing more likely to change one's views in regard to the proper constitution of a state than to be suddenly transferred from among the governors to the governed. However we are heartily glad that from any cause Prince Bismarck has come to more sensible and unselfish views and if he is really the author of the pamphlet recently issued in Germany he has given the emperor some very sensible advice. It is in effect that the young emperor should not talk too much for "the divinity that doth hedge a king" suffers somewhat when people comment too frequently on such crudities as the recent "I alone am master" speech. We cannot help feeling that there is more or less ill nature and sarcasm in this apparently friendly piece of advice but the emperor might do much worse than to ponder and profit by it.

Mr Thomas C. Parrish has just published fac-simile reproductions of two of his pen and ink drawings. One is the "Cathedral Rocks" Garden of the Gods and the other "Tower of Babel," Garden of the Gods. These will be followed next month by three others, giving pictures [illegible] in Monument Park and the Garden of the Gods. The size of the reproduction is twelve by eighteen inches, which is the most effective size for framing. They are printed on Japanese vellum and mounted on heavy plate paper. There will only be three hundred of each of them printed. The price for each one is $1.50 or for the set of five, $6.00. The process by which they are reproduced retains the full effect of the pen and ink drawing and when framed it will take an expert to distinguish. The [illegible] are very beautiful in themselves and have been very truthfully and sympathetically interpreted by the artist. There have been no reproductions of the scenery about here which seem to us as effective as these. Our readers will find them on exhibition at Miss Moore's, the Consolidated bookstore, The Antlers and Wellington's, also at Mr. Parrish's studio, 210 North Weber street. One of these pictures will be a beautiful souvenir to send east.

THE RIGHT OF SELF DEFENSE.

Such incidents as that which in Denver recently resulted in the death of two [illegible] and the wounding of several others are always greatly to be deplored. It is not only in the loss of precious human lives and the misery which falls upon their innocent families that the causes for regret and reflection arise. The sanctity of human life, the respect for human affection and grief are indeed late fruits of civilization, but there are more primitive and wider interests here involved.

It may be taken as a principle that the necessity for forceful self-defense in a civilized state is evidence of the weakness of its social organization. In a well organized government there should be no occasion for the individual to be called on to perform those duties for which the government is especially organized. Whatever may be the evil of an extra-legal act it is less than the evil which produced it for the admitted necessity for extra legal protection, either on the part of a community as in New Orleans or on the part of individuals is an acknowledgement of the failure of the established government. That country is only comparatively civilized where the machinery of the law occasionally fails and requires a supplement.

On the other hand, citizens and communities while they must be accorded the right of self-defense, even to the extremity of taking the lives of men must in every such instance prove the insufficiency of the law and exercise this right only under plea of direst necessity. No man has the right to presume that the law is powerless or prejudiced.

In the Denver case it does not appear that Mr Davis and his employes were negligent in invoking the protection of the law. They had asked for a guard to be sent to their premises. It would perhaps have been wiser if the representatives of legal authority had accompanied them on their way thither, but they may have had no anticipation of any trouble at that time.

The plea of sudden and imminent peril must be a powerful justification in all cases of self defense, and upon this point the guilt or excuse of Mr. Davis and his men must turn. The striking workmen claim that they were unarmed, that they meant no violence and that they only wished to talk with Mr. Davis' men. It is also claimed that one of the men who were killed was not a striker at all. These may be facts, but they were not self-evident facts. The strikers had previously used violence in this contest with Mr. Davis to such a degree as would have accomplished their object had it not been [illegible] by the masters' [illegible].

They had [illegible] a wagon and bruised [illegible]; they had carried pistols [illegible] discharged them, if not at men, at [illegible] them, with the purpose of [illegible] Mr. Davis and his men [illegible] about their business for a legal purpose and in a legal manner and they had the right of way.

The labor unions contain a large majority of the well trained workmen of this country. The nation, as a whole, is interested in having them well paid, well educated and prosperous. In their efforts to secure this they would naturally expect and might receive the sympathy and support of the community were it not for such actions as those of this Denver Brickmakers' union. The resort to violence in these cases is un-American and cannot be too strongly condemned. It is a growing evil which cannot be checked too soon.

The courts must accord the same justice and the same protection to all. They must recognize the right of every workingman to work for himself that he can to earn as much wages as he can, to rise to as high a position in the world as by nature, by education and by culture he is qualified to fill, to combine with others of his trade for mutual protection and mutual advancement. But these rights are to all alike. The non-union man cannot be outlawed. The American citizen has the right to work for whom he will and for what pay he will. He has the right to demand from the state protection at his work, and protection on his way to and from his work and if the law fails or in sudden and imminent peril, he has in extreme necessity the right of self defense, even though the consequences be as in Denver.

We neither affirm nor deny the guilt of Mr Davis and his men though there is strong presumption that they supposed their acts were in necessary self defense, since that is the opinion of a majority of the coroner's jury, and the strikers put themselves clearly in the wrong when they attempted violence to keep any one from working and from going and returning in peace. Let the courts decide upon the facts, the principles are for public discussion.

THE LITERARY WORLD.

Louis J Jennings and His Work as a Writer of Stories.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, May 11.—When Mr Louis J. Jennings was living in New York he was about the last person who would have been considered as likely to produce works of fiction. Not that he did not have the ability, but that he was a very busy man intensely absorbed in his duties as a journalist, and at one time particularly engaged in a most stirring and important public service. Yet we now have the second novel from his pen. It is entitled "The Philadelphian," and although it has been published in this country only a few days, the sale has been considerable. This is partly due, perhaps, to Mr. Jennings' prominence as a member of the English parliament and partly to the fact that anything he may write is sure to be read by a considerable number of those who knew him when he was the editor of the New York Times.

Yet this personal interest does not account entirely for Mr. Jennings' popularity as a writer of fiction. His first story, called "The Millionaire," was an exciting tale. In it Mr. Jennings revealed a capacity to tell an interesting story. He adopted the favorite method of novelists who know something about America and more about England, of depicting the experiences of a wealthy American while in exciting life on the other side of the ocean. The story was so good that the recollection of it easily induced those who read it to read "The Philadelphian."

This latter story might just as well have been called "The Virginian," or "The Dynamiter," or "The Welsh Squire," for the part which the Philadelphian takes in the story is really subordinate to that which is ascribed to other characters. The story in a word describes the experiences of a Virginian and his daughter at the castle of a lonely Welsh squire, who has married for his second wife an American lady, and [illegible]. The plot hinges upon this mystery of murder, and the discovery of the assassin is told with no little dramatic power, and is quite as surprising a denouement as are some of Wilkie Collins'.

As a delineator of characters Mr Jennings is even less successful in "The Philadelphian" than in "The Millionaire." His men and women are too automatic; their creation is too manifest. Once in a while they say and do something which suggests real flesh and blood creatures. But, on the whole, Mr. Jennings' handling of them is too manifest, they are too apparent agents in the telling of the story. But while he evidently fails in suggesting living characters, Mr. Jennings succeeds in telling a story which excites and keeps the interest until the end. In this work his journalistic bent is very evident, and the story of "The Philadelphian" is just such as might have been expected from a competent reporter who is describing a remarkable crime.

When Mr Jennings was making himself and the New York Times famous by the extraordinary combat which he carried on successfully with ring rule in New York city, whose boss was William M Tweed, it was supposed that he had the most promising career ahead of him of any of the younger men in journalism. He was the editor of The Times, chosen to succeed Henry J Raymond, but he did not control the property, excepting in his editorial capacity. After the victory of The Times over the Tweed ring Mr Jennings' star was in the ascendant, and he had friends who were willing to place money at his disposal with which to buy a controlling interest in that newspaper. For a time it seemed as though Mr Jennings would succeed, but the control passed elsewhere, and he retired from the management of the paper at the very time when he seemed to be about to secure a permanent foothold and to become recognized as among the chiefs of journalism in New York.

Mr Jennings returned to England, his native land, and it was thought that he would in London perhaps duplicate his brilliant career as a journalist in New York. This judgment, however, was not confirmed. While Mr Jennings did continue his journalistic work, and was esteemed an able journalist, yet his successes have been more in a political direction than in newspaper work. He was elected to parliament, where he has served for several years, and where he managed to lift himself above the average level which characterizes that body of legislators.

It was a surprise when Mr Jennings showed some desire to give up political activity and to devote himself to literature. The quality of his intellect is aggressive, he is a fighting politician, just as he was a fighting journalist. Activity, the desire to be of influence in the shaping of events, and great courage in maintaining his position, are the qualities which especially distinguish Mr Jennings but they are not the gifts which are looked for in a successful writer of stories. Therefore, when his first novel "The Millionaire" was published it was thought that it would reflect Mr Jennings aggressive, combative nature, and might be a discussion of the business problems of the day under the guise of fiction. But it was nothing of the sort, it was simply a story, and told for the sake of the story. Mr Jennings has the capacity to become a great story teller although he certainly will be unable to win great fame as a creator and delineator of character.

Just as "The Philadelphian" was published Mr Jennings was celebrating the marriage of his daughter, one of a large family of beautiful girls. He married that charming actress and beautiful woman, so long a favorite in New York, Miss Madeline Henriques, and a most devoted wife she has been to him.

E. J. EDWARDS.

A Pointed Query.

Georgie: Mr Dedude you've been to college; what's a point?

Dedude (who calls on Georgie's sister)—A point—why er—it's the end of a line.

"What a long line you must be then, Mr Dedude."

"I can't see that, Georgie. Why?"

"Because I heard pa tell Sis that you was an infernal long time coming to the point."—Texas Siftings.

THE FLEETING SHOW.

Gossip and News Gathered Here and There Upon the Streets.

The committee from this city that went to Glenwood Springs last week on Governor Routt's special had a better opportunity of getting acquainted with Postmaster General Wanamaker than with any other member of the presidential party. They found the ruler of all the postoffices and the owner of the biggest store on earth a jolly companion, as ready to make a fitting speech as to tell a story. He is full of jokes and stories and if there is a humorous side to anything he sees it. For instance Chief Justice Helm was introduced as one who began life as a drummer boy, and Mr Wanamaker quickly interjected, "Oh! I thought you were going to say as a commercial drummer. Just in my line." He had a number of amusing [illegible] to relate of their journey. At one place the train drew up where there was [illegible] of anything but wood corded up and seated upon the [illegible] a number of wretched looking children. They carried a banner made in the most primitive way on which was printed "Welcome to the Grandpa of Baby McKee." This was the [illegible] contrast [illegible].

Mr Wanamaker is very much interested in his work as postmaster general, and declares that he has done harder work since he took office than he has done for ten years before. He gives figures showing how the service has been extended in the years since Mr Harrison became president that seem marvelous. Mr Wanamaker says the appropriations of congress are entirely too small, but that it is his object to use the appropriations as far as possible in extending the service and opening up new offices. He believes it better to give the settlers in a new locality an assurance that their letters can reach out into the world and that they can hear from their friends occasionally than to expend the appropriations in perfecting the work in the large offices. He says that the department fully appreciates the growth of the west but has no way in which to meet it. Mr Wanamaker feels that his recent trip will be of great benefit to him in his work and says that every cabinet officer should visit the whole country at least once a year. Perhaps I am about to relate a state secret but it was given in a miscellaneous crowd without reserve. Mr. Wanamaker says that he believes the president is in favor of unlimited coinage of the American product of silver but is not in favor of trying to coin the silver of the world. An effort was made to get the president to say this in some of his Colorado speeches, but it failed.

It is something of a mystery how newspaper writers and correspondents can sometimes make the mistakes they do. With the plain facts before them, it would sometimes seem impossible for them to do otherwise than relate them correctly. That they do make them is sometimes painfully evident, as I well know by experience. The truth is that the newspaper man is human, and, like everybody else, gets tired of his work. What may appear of the greatest interest to others, may be very tiresome to him, and yet he must try to enter into the spirit of it and naturally does his work in a perfunctory manner. Perhaps [illegible] amusing [illegible] of the way in which a correspondent will jump at a piece of information without investigating was shown in one of the reports sent out to the press associations by a correspondent, traveling with the presidential party. He had been told that the demonstration represented a gathering from three cities, and as he rode along the glaring banners caught his eye, "Canton Colfax" and "Pueblo Lodge, A. O. U. W." Surely he argues these must be the towns referred to and in some of the eastern papers that have reached us we learn that delegations were present from Colfax and Badito.

While in the northern part of the state I came upon one of the old frontiersmen of that locality who was known through all the country round about as "Wild Horse Jerry." He was a type of one of the old wild horse hunters who have, because of the rapid settling of the country, and the disappearance of the bands of wild horses that once roamed the prairies, been obliged to abandon their former pursuits for those better suited to a well settled country. He was a strongly built man with a reddish beard, and lived upon his ranch, where he had a small cabin, and a large number of horses, a part of which he had captured and broken himself. For many years this man's sole occupation was the hunting of the wild horse bands that wandered at will over the plains enticing other horses of the range to join their number. His success in this field of industry has been remarkable and had it not been for his great devotion for the cup that inebriates he would at the present time be a thriving man with a comfortable fortune. During the years in which he has been engaged in his profession he has captured nearly one thousand horses. This he has done only by the hardest work, following the bands day and night over the monotonous prairie stopping now and then to change horses and to procure food and remounting again to follow the band until at last the horses became accustomed to seeing him in their wake and worried with the continual chase they allowed themselves to be corralled. Notwithstanding the fact that his life has been one filled with experiences sufficient to undermine the strongest constitution he is still strong and healthy and if the old bands of wild horses should once more return he would no doubt be ready to mount and follow them day and night as of old.

BASE BALL

Western Association

DENVER–MILWAUKEE

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 16.—Denver got only four hits off [illegible] of the [illegible] of Davies to-day. Milwaukee hit Kennedy hard and had no difficulty in [illegible] the game. Score

Milwaukee	3	1	0	0	1	2	2	0	11
Denver	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2

Earned runs Milwaukee 6

[illegible]

Three base hits Burke Dalrymple Duncan. Bases stolen Grim Schoch Dalrymple 3 Duncan Shriver Werrick Curtis

Double plays Burke Campau Tebeau Werrick

Bases on balls B Davies 7 by Kennedy 4. Hit by pitched ball Dalrymple. Struck out By Davies 4 by Kennedy 4. Passed ball Grim. Time 1:40. Umpire Emslie.

ST PAUL—OMAHA

ST PAUL, Minn. May 16.—After St Paul had lost the game to-day in the first inning an amateur was put in the box. He did well and held the Omahas down to six hits in seven innings and one earned run. Eiteljorg got enough in two innings and gave way to Baker who had the home team at his mercy. Collins umpiring was very bad the home team suffering the most, but the visitors did not escape. Score: St. Paul, 6; Omaha, 12.

MINNEAPOLIS—KANSAS CITY.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. May 16.—Minneapolis got in Burdick who had been running an electric car in the box and he pitched a good game. Swartzel was knocked out of the box [illegible]. Darling's batting and Shugart's fielding were the features. Score: Minneapolis [illegible] Kansas City [illegible].

SIOUX CITY–LINCOLN

SIOUX CITY, Ia., May 16.—Sioux City lost the third game with Lincoln. It was the hardest fought of the series. At the end of eleven innings the score stood Sioux City, [illegible] Lincoln [illegible].

National League

At Pittsburg—Pittsburg, 11; Philadelphia, 5.

At Cincinnati—Cincinnati, 8; Boston, 3.

At Cleveland—Cleveland, 5; New York, 4.

At Chicago—Chicago, 11; Brooklyn, 9.

American Association

At Philadelphia—Athletics, 8; St. Louis, 1.

At Baltimore—Seven innings—darkness—Baltimore, 1; Cincinnati, 9.

At Boston—Five innings—rain—Boston, 9; [illegible].

At Washington—Washington-Columbus game postponed—rain.

Inter Collegiate.

PRINCETON, N. J., May 16.—The Princeton college team to-day defeated the team of the [illegible].

Brooklyn Jockey Club Races.

GRAVESEND, L. I., May 16.—The races here today resulted as follows.

First race—One mile. Hypatica won, Port Chester 2, Mountain Deer 3. Time 1:45.

Second race—Nine furlongs. Sir John won, Tristan 2, Lavinia Belle 3. Time, 1:5[illegible].

Third race—The Seaside stakes for 2-year-olds five furlongs. Oppressor won, Laughing Water 2, Lady Longfellow Colt 3. Time 1:06.

Fourth race—The Carlton stakes, for 3-year-olds, one mile. Russell won, Terrifier 2, Pickwicker 3. Time 1:45.

Fifth race—Five furlongs. Mars won, Fred Lee 2, Patrimony 3. Time, 1:06¼.

Sixth race One mile. Walters won, Baldwin 2, Stryke 3. Time, 1:46¾.

TELEGRAPH BREVITIES.

A storm prevailed in many parts of England and the weather is remarkably severe for the season.

Judge Taft was much worse yesterday. His physicians do not expect the ex secretary will survive the night.

The quarrymen of the Festiniog district of Wales in conference resolved to uphold the eight-hour movement.

The president to-day remitted $400 of the fine imposed on Edwin Bellows of Michigan for violation of the oleomargarine law.

General Grant's old log cabin at St. Louis, which it was expected to take to the World's Fair, will not be transferred to that organization.

In the case of Luther F. Randolph, of West Virginia, for violation of the [illegible] law, the president has remitted $[illegible] of his fine of $500.

Sir Charles Tupper will on Monday introduce a government bill in the Dominion house of commons to regulate the shipping of live stock.

The Kentucky Democratic State convention completed the ticket by nominating L. C. Norman for state auditor and Major Hale for state treasurer.

Austria has sent an ironclad to Corfu to protect the interests of Austrian subjects whose lives or property may be endangered by reason of the anti-semitic disturbance on the island.

The treasury department paid Wisconsin $111,581, it being the share of the direct tax, minus $5,251, which was withheld on account of a balance due the government on account of arms furnished this state.

Mint Director Leech says he has not heard that [illegible] have refused to receive from Canadian banks American silver currency at par as stated in a St. Thomas, Ont., dispatch, and he does not believe they have done so.

In the case of Harry Townsend, of Texas, sentenced to ten years imprisonment for robbing a mail carrier of his mail pouch, the president has reduced the sentence to four years actual imprisonment.

Mr Gladstone is in much better condition of health than he was yesterday, but he will be unable to leave London for Hawarden as proposed. Mr Gladstone, by the advice of his physicians will remain in his room for a few days longer.

The Florida Democratic caucus adopted a resolution to hereafter exclude from the caucus all non members except newspaper reporters. No ballot was taken for senator and at 12:30 a. m. the caucus adjourned till Monday night.

Several applications were received at the interior department for the position of assistant chief clerk of the pension bureau which will be vacant on the expiration of the thirty days' leave of absence granted Green B. Raum Jr. the incumbent.

The chief of the secret service division is advised of the arrest of Neville Richards, at Detroit, Mich., by one of its operatives for making and passing counterfeit coin, also the arrest yesterday at Omaha, Neb., of Silas A. Purdy and Ida Olmstead for passing counterfeit silver dollars at various points in Nebraska.

The Mutual Fire Insurance company of Kentucky, Charles J. Helm, president, and the Manufacturers' Mutual Fire Insurance company, Theodore Conrad, president, have assigned. Liabilities, $17,000; assets, $1[illegible],000 of which only a small part is marked doubtful. Depression in business is given as the cause for winding up.

The danger from the forest fires in the west end of Michigan seems to have passed and the only destruction now possible will [illegible] in the half cleared districts, where the coals still smoulder in old stumps and dry [illegible] on the ground. Thursday a heavy rain gave what is believed to be the final stroke in this section. For the first time since Thursday, the people are breathing easy.

The Woman's National Industrial League of America has written a letter to President Harrison commending the appointment of ex-Senator Blair as minister to China, approving of the sentiments of Mr. Blair as expressed in his speeches and recommending to the president that unless Mr. Blair is sent to China as our trustworthy and faithful representative in failing to do so the government of the United States of America refuse to be represented at the court of the Emperor of China.

Cardinal Gibbons has been in receipt of Rome [illegible] the reporter of the Associated Press in reference to the cablegram which speaks of the difficulties and dissensions that have arisen between the bishops and priests of America. He [illegible] said that he was not aware of any dissensions nor of [illegible]. Cardinal Gibbons then stated that he received a letter from the pope [illegible]. In this letter the holy father spoke in terms of warm praise of the prelates of the United States and their [illegible] holy see and their laborious apostolic [illegible].

Where Gold Comes From.

The gold taken from the river bars was mostly in the form of scales resembling cucumber seeds, and of varying size. It was most plentiful on the bed rock and in a few inches of soil above it, though at times three or four feet of earth would pay to wash. Where the bed rock was hard the miner cleaned it for a shovelful of dirt might contain a few dollars in small particles. Where the bed rock was soft shale or slate on edge the miner picked away an inch or so and washed it as frequently the scales were found to be driven quite thickly into the crevices. When the ground was very rich the rocker was cleaned of gold every hour or so.—E. J. Waite in Century.

His Reckless Extravagance.

Harassed Father—My boy your tastes will be your ruin. Nothing seems too expensive for you. This thing has got to stop.

Wayward Son (languidly) Can't do it, governor must keep right on. Going to marry the dearest girl in the world.—Pittsburg Bulletin.

J. J. HAGERMAN, Pres't. J. A. HAYES, Cashier.

CHAS THURLOW, Vice Pres't. A. SUTTON, Ass't Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO

CAPITAL, - - - - $100,000.

SURPLUS, - - - - 100,000.

Buys and Sells Foreign and Domestic Exchange and Does a General Banking Business

DIRECTORS

F. J. PATON, LOUIS R. EHRICH, IRVING HOWBERT, J. J. HAGERMAN, A. A. McGOVNEY, [illegible], CHAS THURLOW, L. E. CLOWELL, J. A. HAYES.

C. E. Evans & Co.

Hatters and Outfitters, 30 Pike's Peak Avenue.

Ladies', Misses' and Children's

SAILOR HATS! JUST RECEIVED FROM DUNLAP & COMPANY

MONEY ON HAND

To Loan.

EDWARD FERRIS,

104 Pike's Peak Avenue.

DESIRABLE PROPERTIES.

We have the following list of properties to offer this week at very reasonable prices and on easy terms:

No. 914 Grant Ave., West Colorado Springs, new house of 6 rooms, very cheap.

Lot 3, Block 42, Washington Ave., 4 room house, lawn and outbuildings, $1500.

House of 4 rooms, lot 50x140, South Tejon Street. Will sell for $1600; $200 cash, balance $20 per month, 8 per cent. interest.

One of the finest vacant lots on Cascade Ave., 80 foot frontage, running back to creek. $6000.

Vacant corner, 100x190, Monument and No. Weber, fine location. Cheap at $3750.

Lot 84x240, on A., T. & S. F. tracks, with stone building; one of the best for warehouse purposes. Price $3800.

Ivywild, on the new road to Cheyenne, is a good place to buy, sure to advance soon. Easy payments. Secure a lot and be happy. A lovely place for a home.

922 Colorado Avenue, new house of 6 rooms, pantry, closets, all complete and in first class shape. A very choice property and at a very reasonable price. $3100.

House of 2 rooms, lot 50x190, on West Rio Grande Street. We can sell you for $1200, $200 cash, balance monthly payments.

HEMENWAY BROS.,

10 East Huerfano Street.

WAIT

For the Greatest Sale of

ORIENTAL CARPETS AND RUGS,

AT AUCTION.

Milburn Aleshian,

WHO during the past many years has enjoyed America's liberal patronage, is pleased to announce that he will close out his entire stock at his own store in Denver.

The collection comprises the largest, finest and most unique that has ever been seen in this country. You surely will find every style every color, every size of rugs. The lot, which will be placed at public auction numbers 1312 pieces, and is valued at $100,000. This grand sale will specially attract the attention and investigation of the intelligent and art-loving portion of the citizens of Colorado.

There shall be no limit; they will be sold for just what the public will give.

Grand Exhibition Commences Monday, May 27th,

AT DENVER.

For further information read the Denver and your city papers.

A. N. THOMPSON & CO., Auctioneers, Denver.

M. ALESHIAN, Proprietor.

GILLIS BROS. & WALSH,

Manufacturers of

Sash, Doors, Blinds, Moulding

[illegible] Doors, Mantels and all kinds of planing mill work. Stair work a specialty.

Corner Vermijo and Sahwatch Streets.

[illegible],

CONTRACTOR,

Builder and Jobber.

17½ Bijou St, Colorado Springs.

Dwinell & Terrill,

Real Estate Investments, Loans and Insurance.

We offer, at reasonable figures, unimproved and improved property, in all parts of the city and vicinity, and in El Paso county.

FOR SALE:

On Willamette avenue house of 13 rooms with all modern improvements south front [illegible]

On Colorado avenue house of 8 rooms [illegible] easy payments [illegible]

West Colorado Springs 6 roomed house [illegible]

6 roomed house, N. Tejon street [illegible]

Corner on N. Tejon street 100x150 feet [illegible]

MONEY TO LOAN in Large or Small Amounts

INSURANCE Written with Care in Reliable Companies

BANK BUILDING, ROOM 11. Telephone No 165.

ECHO KENNELS.

Thoroughbred Greyhounds For Sale.

From My Brood Echo Dam of the Following Well known Coursers:

Belle F., winner of the American Field Cup at Great Bend October 1887, also winner of 1st prize in Bench show Great Bend 1887. Swift the great Wolf Dog and Rose of the Plains, Dart the great Wolf Dog, Ben Echo 1st prize winner at the Riverside Hunt Meet Riverside Cal. 1890. Dash Champion courser of [illegible] known for their grit as Coyote killers.

C. F. HOECKEL, Prop.,

P. O. Box [illegible] Denver, Colo

SEASON OF 1891.

ISAAC Imported French coach or roadster stallion five years old 17 hands high golden chestnut in color. Sired by French Govt. stallion Gabler dam Lutina by Uejueber. This horse has grand style and [illegible] and will sire handsome, stylish drivers and saddlers.

Terms by the season $50 cash in advance. Limited to twenty mares.

CIM SELIM

Morgan roadster stallion, coming 5 years old. 15½ hands high chestnut sired by Selim by Colby's Young Green Mountain dam Pet by Paganini by Dole's Magna Charta. This is a stallion of great promise as a sire. He has superior style fine action and great beauty with lofty imposing and attractive carriage. His individuality and rare breeding place him in the foremost rank. Limited to 10 mares.

Terms by the season, $25 cash in advance.

FRANC O. WOOD,

Edgewood, Cheyenne Road, Colorado Springs.

ESTABLISHED 1873.

El Paso County Bank.

CAPITAL PAID IN - $100,000

SURPLUS - - 30,000.

Transacts a general banking business. Drafts drawn on the principal cities of the United States and Europe.

WM. S. JACKSON, Cashier.

J. H. BARLOW, Assistant Cashier.

MEMBERS OF THE FIRM

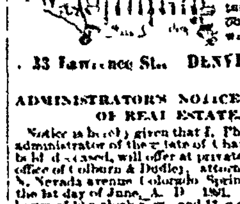
W. S. JACKSON. C. H. WHITE. J. H. BARLOW.

Geo. J. Kindel.

Maker of

Brass and Iron Bedsteads.

[illegible]



A SPECIAL.

Ask your furniture dealer for our goods or write for price.

33 Lawrence St. DENVER, COLO

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE OF SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

Notice is hereby given that I, Philip Strubel, administrator of the estate of Charles M. Leibold deceased, will offer at private sale at the office of Colburn & Dudley, attorneys, at No. 6, N. Nevada avenue Colorado Springs, Colo., on the 1st day of June, A. D. 1891, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 12 o'clock m., of said day, and at such other times thereafter as [illegible] the [illegible] real estate hereinafter described belonging to said estate under and by virtue of an order lately made and entered in the County Court, in probate of El Paso county [illegible] for the purpose of paying the debts of said deceased or so much thereof as may be necessary for the aforesaid purpose.

The terms of said sale are cash in hand for prices not less than the appraised value of the various lots and parcels of said real estate.

The description of the lands and [illegible] to be offered for sale is as follows, to-wit: All those certain lots situate in "East Manitou" in El Paso county, State of Colorado, according to the recorded map and plat thereof, viz:

Lots 9, 10 and 11, in block No. 4, lots Nos 1 to 6 inclusive in block No 5, lots Nos 1, 2, and 5 to 16 inclusive in block No. 10, lots Nos. 1 to 12 inclusive in block No. 11, lots Nos 1 to 9 inclusive in block No 12. Also all parts of the following described lots lying west of the certain boundary line between the certain tracts of land belonging to C M Leibold (now deceased) and G O Leibold when the same were platted as is designated on the said map and plat of "East Manitou" recorded in book "B" of plats at page 11 of the records of El Paso county Colorado viz. Lot No. 15 in block No. 4, lot No. 11 in block No 3, lots Nos. 1 and 16 in block No. 9, and lots Nos. 1 and 2 in block No. 13.

Dated this 6th day of May A D 1891.

PHILIP STRUBEL,

Administrator of the estate of Charles M Leibold deceased.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of William T Fuller deceased

The undersigned having been appointed administrator of the estate of William T Fuller late of the county of El Paso, in the state of Colorado deceased hereby gives notice that he will appear before the county court of said El Paso county at the court house in Colorado Springs in said county at the June term 1891 on the last Monday in June next at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated at Colorado Springs Colorado this 23d day of April A. D. 1891.

WILLIAM D FULLER

Administrator of the Estate of William T. Fuller deceased.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

In the Matter of the Estate of Milburn Riggs deceased.

Notice is hereby given that on Monday the 25th day of May A. D. 1891 being one of the regular days of the May term of the county court of El Paso county in the state of Colorado Julia S. Riggs administratrix of said estate will appear before the judge of said court present my final settlement as such administratrix pray the approval of the same and will then apply to be discharged as such administratrix. At which time and place any person in interest may [illegible].

Dated at Colorado Springs Colorado April 25th 1891.

JULIA S. RIGGS

Administratrix of the Estate of Milburn Riggs deceased.

DR C W ENOS.

Eye and Ear Surgeon

Formerly with Knapp of New York.

Rooms 1 Graham Block 16th and Curtis, Denver [illegible]

Henry LeB. Wills

REAL ESTATE and INSURANCE.

NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS

For Pennsylvania and Massachusetts

MONEY TO LOAN

On Real Estate Security

HOUSES FOR RENT.

Furnished.

[illegible]

Unfurnished.

East Bijou street, new brick house 12 rooms all conveniences [illegible]

North Nevada avenue brick 9 rooms bath furnace electric lights [illegible]

Dale street [illegible] rooms and bath [illegible]

North Nevada 10 rooms bath furnace [illegible]

Wood avenue 7 rooms and bath [illegible]

1019 North Wahsatch 7 rooms bath new [illegible]

Cheyenne Canon Road 10 rooms, barn [illegible]

[illegible]

Large stable near Pike's Peak ave [illegible]

Parrish Addition 4 rooms, barn [illegible]

Stores and Offices for Rent.

Large corner store on North Tejon street [illegible]

N. Tejon street store and basement [illegible]

21 North Tejon street [illegible]

N. Tejon St. store and 2 rooms [illegible]

Store on Pike's Peak avenue [illegible]

121 E. Pike's Peak ave [illegible]

Two story store in West Colorado Springs [illegible]

Offices in Strettell and Robertson Block

[illegible] and otherwise, which I should be pleased to show parties desiring to purchase who will favor me with a call.

HENRY LeB. WILLS,

Gazette Building,

TELEPHONE 44.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

Cards under this head state profession and address. Any other matter will be charged for at our Card Rates.

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

WILLIAM HARRISON.

Office up stairs in the second building south of the County Court house.

DENTISTS.

DR. W. FOWLER.

Rooms in Prewitt Block Tejon street, opposite Giddings Bros. & Beut[illegible]

ARCHITECTS.

W. F. DOUGLAS.

Architect, 30 N. Nevada avenue

CIVIL ENGINEERS

J. S. LOCKHART

Civil Engineer, Strettel Block

F. E. BAXTER,

Civil Engineer.

Surveys and estimates for reservoirs, ditches and roads. Land surveying and mapping. Room 33, Bank Block

OCULIST AND AURIST

DR. WALKER,

Jefferson Building, 16th & Arapahoe Sts.,

DENVER, COLO

A QUARTER OF A CENTURY AGO

This settled in Baker county, Oregon, near what is now Baker City, a man who has since been identified with the growth and development of that country. The man is no other than Mr. John Stewart, one of the wealthiest and most influential citizens in the county. In a recent letter he says: "I had been suffering from pains in my back and general kidney complaint for some time and had used many remedies without any but temporary relief. The pains in my back had become so severe that I was prevented from attending to my work and could not move about without the use of a cane. Hearing through a friend of the wonderful cures effected by Oregon Kidney Tea, I was induced to try a box and from that very first dose I found instant relief, and before using half the contents of the box the pains in my back entirely disappeared. I have every faith in the virtues of the Oregon Kidney Tea and can conscientiously recommend it to my friends. I would not be without it for anything."

Oregon Kidney Tea cures backache, incontinence of urine brick dust sediment burning or painful sensation while urinating and all affections of the kidneys or urinary organs of either sex.

NOTICE.

COLORADO SPRINGS, April 16.

To Whom it May Concern:

All persons are hereby notified that E. Dwight Church is the sole owner of the A. V. A. brand of cattle heretofore handled by Bernard Gilpin and run principally in the counties of Elbert, El Paso, Lincoln, Pueblo, Bent and Otero, that said Gilpin is hereby forbidden by said Church to further handle, sell, mortgage or in anywise interfere with them and all persons dealing with said cattle in any way through said Gilpin or his agents will do so at their peril, and be dealt with according to law.

E. DWIGHT CHURCH

By ABRAM L. POWELL, his agent

MILKMAID BRAND CONDENSED MILK

Nothing better for babies.

Full Cream. Full Weight.

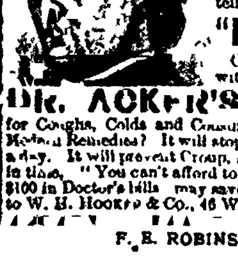
Best on Earth.

For sale by

A D CRAIGUE & CO,

THOMAS HUGHES,

F E ROBINSON



WHY DO YOU COUGH?

Do you know that a little cough is a dangerous thing? Are you aware that it often fastens on the lungs and far too often runs into Consumption and ends in Death? People suffering from Asthma, Bronchitis, Pneumonia and Consumption will all tell you that

"IT STARTED WITH A COLD."

Can you afford to neglect it? Can you trifle with so serious a matter? Are you aware that

DR. ACKER'S ENGLISH REMEDY

for Coughs, Colds and Consumption is beyond question the greatest of all Modern Remedies? It will stop a Cough in one night. It will check a Cold in a day. It will prevent Croup, relieve Asthma and cure Consumption if taken in time. "You can't afford to be without it." A 25 cent bottle may save you $100 in Doctor's bills—may save your life! Ask your druggist for it, or write to W. H. HOOKER & Co., 46 West Broadway, New York, for book.

F. E. ROBINSON, Wholesale and Retail Agent.

MR. ARTZ PUNISHED.

Judge Campbell Fines Him One Thousand Dollars and Delivers a Scathing Rebuke.

...sterday afternoon, in the district court, Judge Campbell, after a brief review of the testimony, decided the contempt case against Attorney H. H. Artz, finding him guilty of the charge. The defendant when asked whether he had anything to say why the judgment of the court should not be pronounced against him made a few remarks, after which the Court sentenced him to pay a fine of $1000 and costs, and to stand committed to the county jail until paid. ... Messrs. William Harris, T. A. McMorris and Ira G. Harris ... in connection with the district attorney, to prepare disbarment proceedings, and the district attorney ... to prefer charges of perjury against Mr. Artz for what he had testified to in the case.

The sentence was as follows:

JUDGE CAMPBELL'S REMARKS.

... It may be true, Mr. Artz, that ... dropped the overtures ... made in the first part of April ... evidence shows that you were ... offered. It cannot be any ... lawyer yielding to temptation of ... attempting, or by any influence ... whether by use of money or other ... for the ... and go beyond the jurisdiction of the Court, or to induce such witnesses ... to make statements which ... ought to know are not in accordance ... in the case. I can conceive of ... a person not a lawyer, related ... charged with a serious crime, ... to spirit away witnesses, but ... a thing of that sort, does ... does it knowing the full consequences of his act, and he knows the ... offense of that sort.

... of no offense which is more ... of the due administration of justice ... than the spiriting away of ... the corruption of witnesses ... to commit perjury, and for a ... to be guilty of anything of this ... seems to me makes the offense ... greater than if committed by a layman. The offense of which the court has ... guilty is a flagrant one, not ... against the honored profession to ... belong, but it is an offense that is ... greater against the community. ... If lawyers refuse to obey the ... wilfully violate them, it certainly, ... sets a very bad example for ... and if courts, through mistaken ... of leniency and other motives of ... sympathy, and because of any personal ... to the weakness of a ... punishment that is commensurate ... that would be an excuse for ... to do their duties, and to ... with crime, simply because ... have some sympathy for them, ... be influenced by motives of this ...

... say, and I feel that it is my duty in this case, that while I have been ... there has been no lawyer ... at the bar, who has been more ... in the court room and who has ... with more consideration personally ... Mr. Artz. Whatever may have ... reputation outside, in regard to ... nothing here to say, I feel it ... to say, upon this occasion, that no ... have been more courteous, no one ... been fairer in the trial of cases or ... considerate in the treatment of the ... and for this reason, among ... more or less embarrassing ... pronounce the sentence which I ... my duty to do in this case. But ... must not, for a moment, ... as I have said before, I consider ... an offense almost beyond my ... speech fitly to characterize. I can ... nothing that is more abhorrent ... sense of justice which should actuate ... every individual, but certainly ... than this attempt to drive and ... from the jurisdiction of the ... witnesses who are subpoenaed to ... settings.

... my duty to say to the members of ... who are assembled here, especially ... younger members of the bar—not that ... any occasion for it, I am ... to say—but I thank they should ... and never yield to the temptation ... however great it may be, to induce ... that may be opposed to them in a ... to commit perjury or to go beyond the jurisdiction of the court. I don't ... any of you will ever do so, but ... also, that no temptation ought ... so great as would, for a moment, ... to be guilty of offences of this ... I conceive that one who would be ... the attempt to spirit away witnesses ... step further. It may not be a step ... certainly would go to the extent of inducing witnesses to commit perjury. Lawyers should be very careful, in ... they attempt to talk to witnesses on ... side. They should be exceedingly ... in dealing with them or having ... thing to say to them outside ... court room, because lawyers ... driven to the wall in a case or think ... driven to the wall, if they are such ... attempt to have anything to do ... on the other side might ... to the influence of the moment ... for their clients, might be ... to hold out inducements to the witness which would be entirely improper. ... the least that can be said is that ... in this case are not creditable ... who are connected with the ... to spirit away witnesses for the ... I hope I shall never again be ... to pass sentence for an offense ...

THE SENTENCE.

... of the court is that you are ... contempt of court, as charged in ... and the judgment of the ... you pay a fine of $1000 and costs ... committed to the county jail until ... paid.

—— DISTRICT Court.

... opening of court yesterday ... James Daily changed his plea ... to one of guilty. He, with ... Edward Wilson and Frank ... was charged with the burglary ... of Boynton Bros. in Manitou ... Daily's changing his plea, ... stated that he did not believe the other three men could be convicted and entered a nolle as to them.

People vs. John Foster. ... set for trial May 18 at 2 p. m. ... will conduct the defense. ... was taken until 10:45, at ... Mr. Lewis, as attorney for Watson, stated that the defendant ... to withdraw the plea of not ... second count of the indictment and plead guilty thereto. The ... count charges assault with intent to commit rape, the penalty for ... imprisonment in the penitentiary ... less than one year nor more ... fourteen. Mr. Lewis said that ... desired it understood that he ... as strongly as ever on his innocence, but, because of the absence of ... he desired to make the change ... After pleading guilty, Watson ... remanded for sentence.

... was called in the case of the ... vs. William Taylor and Henry ... two negroes charged with burglarizing a residence in Colorado City. ... testimony was finished soon after and the result was a verdict of guilty of grand larceny as to Hopkins, and acquittal as to Taylor.

1251. E. L. Woods vs. J. M. Bessey. Default of defendant entered.

After the decision in the Artz case, Mr. Garrison nolled the case against Mrs. Mary Briggs, both he and the court being of the opinion that she had been used as a tool by Mr. Artz.

1457. Fredericka Rumpf vs. Louis Rumpf. Default of defendant set aside upon payment of costs, and answer to be filed within five days.

Court will meet at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Following are the trials and hearings set for this week:

May 18.	1281. The Broadmoor Dairy and Live Stock Co. vs. The City of Colorado Springs.
May 18.	1392. Maria H. Stewart vs. The City of Colorado Springs.
May 18.	1350. Thomas Donnell vs. Benjamin Best.
May 18.	1115. People vs. John Foster.
May 19.	1264. E. L. Woods vs. J. M. Bessey.
May 19.	1329. Charles Smock vs. The D. T. & Ft. W. R. R. Co.
May 20.	1343. Perkins & Holbrook vs. E. G. Hooke.
May 20.	1341. The Newton Lumber Co. vs. John Conroy.
May 20.	1352. C. F. Albrecht vs. Charles Allison.
May 20.	1258. E. C. D. Zook vs. Graham Ogle et al.
May 20.	1376. C. F. Albrecht vs. Charles E. Allison.
May 21.	1330. Anna C. Hardwick vs. Maria H. Stewart et al.
May 21.	1367. The Clover Irrigating Ditch Co. vs. Thomas Short ler.
May 22.	1477. The Colorado Springs Live Stock Co. vs. J. E. Golding.
May 23.	1388. J. H. Sinclair vs. J. H. Kerr.
May 23.	1385. The Grand River Coal and Coke Co. vs. The Kansas and Colorado Coal and Coke Co.

THE CHURCHES.

German Lutheran services will be held in the City hall this afternoon at 3:30, Rev. H. Rauh officiating.

Lutheran services in the old Christian church, 315 East Huerfano street, at 11 a. m. to-day. Rev. E. E. Schnutz will preach on "The day of Pentecost."

All Soul's (Unitarian) church, Antlers' hall. As appropriate to the hour, Rev. Mr. Mellen will preach to-day on "Creeds; their uses and abuses." The public is cordially invited.

First Baptist church, corner of Weber and Kiowa streets, Rev. Richard Montague, pastor, will preach to-day, morning and evening. Seats free. Everyone welcome. Sunday school at 3 o'clock, Y. P. S. C. E at 7.

Services at the M. E. church to-day. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor, Rev. H. E. Warner. Evening theme: "The Befogging of Life's Way Marks." Sunday school at 3 p. m. Young people's meeting at 7 p. m.

St. Mary's Catholic church, Kiowa street and Cascade avenue, Rev. A. Montenarelli, pastor—Low mass, 7:30 a. m.; high mass 10 a. m.; Sunday school and catechism for children, 3 p. m.; vespers and benediction, 7:30 p. m.

Christian church services, North Nevada avenue, opposite Acacia Park. Preaching at 11 a. m., and 8 p. m. to-day by the pastor, J. P. Lucas; Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; Young People's meeting at 7 p. m. Baptism at the close of the evening service.

The Rev. W. W. Jacobus, D. D., of Oxford, Pa., will occupy the pulpit of the First Presbyterian church to-day. Dr. Jacobus is the minister called by this congregation to be its pastor and he is now here for the purpose of looking over the situation. He is one of the leading ministers in the Presbyterian church and it is earnestly hoped that he may decide to make this city his future home. Strangers are cordially invited to attend the services to-day.

LETTER LIST.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Colorado Springs, El Paso county Colorado, for the week ending May 9, 1891:

GENTLEMEN.

(One cent due on each.)

Anderson, John; Adamson, Archibald; Aldrich, L. C.; Barker, Clarence; Brown, J. L.; Bell, Robert; Bishop, Jas.; Bird, J. W.; Bettman, H.; Bower, Charlie Graves; Boynton, Jas. H.; Briscoe, J.; Butlers, Henry; Carroll, Charlie; Carroll, Mr. Matt.; Chase, E. A.; Childer, Charley; Courtney, Jerry; Courtauld, W. J.; Cortaley, H. R.; Contas, Peter; Conell, Jerry O.; Consi, Pietro; Conroy, J. B.; Connors, Thomas; Craney, H. S.; Draper, J. M.; Dickson, John G.; Dutton, B. F.; Dunegan, Joe; Davis, H. F.; Davis, J. T.; Doolittle, Horace O.; Donaldson, Ben; Doyle, Chas.; Duglas, Chas.; Dwight, W. A.; Edney, Elex.; Epps, Jr.; Ferguson & Grant; Fitzgerald, John; Fuller, C. R.; Gilbert, E. A.; Greenler, John B. & Son; Gardino, Don Marcelino; Gilbert, Barney; Howard, H. W.; Hiles, Charles; Hillen, R. G.; Hall, G. A.; Holdsworth, Geo.; Hockett, F. L. or S.; Hopkins, E. D.; Hutchison, John W.; Jones, L. M.; Lewis, John R.; Longshore, Gilbert F.; Louther, F. L.; Miller, Geo. A.; Martin, F. H.; Maury, C. C.; Mead, R. C.; McConnell, James; McClendon, Lincoln; McCumber, E. A.; McVey, E. L.; Newman, Steven; Peckenpaugh, S. D.—2; Polley, Porter L.; Rogers, W. C.; Rhent, Mr.; Rigg, Jeff.; Rider, Harry; Smith, Guy; Strouse, J. C.; Selander, Barney; Shafer, B.; Shaffer, M. C.; Spratt, N. G.; Seder, C. W.; Stark, E. E.; Tanner, Rev. I. F.; Tador, Albert; Teglinger, M. Henry C.; Titus, Geo.; Tryon, Claude; Trump, Boston; Vones, Gurd.; Vernon, Henry; Wyatt, J. C.; Wright, W. Chester; Wilkins, Earn; Wilkins, E. L.; Wilton, John A.; White, Mr.; Weatherwax, J. H.; Werriett, Joe.

LADIES.

(One cent due on each.)

Andrews, Mrs. Allen L.; Barnes, Mrs. Hiram; Bird, Mrs. R. E.; Barkwell, Mrs. Tillie; Bryant, Mrs. W. H.; Bardwell, Miss Zella; Buckley, Miss Ella; Collins, Mrs. Fannie; Clark, Mrs. Sadie; Cowan, Mrs. Ida W.; Collier, Mrs. M. C.; Carpenter, Miss; Chambers, Miss Clara; Downer, Mrs. G. W.; Dodge, Miss Theodora; Evans, Mrs. Cora L.; Fuller, Mrs. Jennie; Hartman, Mrs. M. A.; Hawk, Mrs. Evalina; Hammond, Mrs. Elida; Jaynes, Mrs. Irene; Keys, Mrs. ...; Lewis, Mrs. W.; Lewis, Mrs. C. (2); Leichliter, Miss Hannah; Leonard, Miss Cora L.; Lucas, Miss Maud; Maxwell, Mrs. Annie; Miller, Hilda; Moss, Mrs. Jennie A.; Norris, Miss Annie; Odam, Miss Ollie; Poucher, Mrs. Clara; Reed, Mrs. Mira; Shaw, Mrs. H. E.; Snyder, Mrs. J. N.; Smith, Miss Zella B.; Thompson, Mrs. Ellen; Wright, Mrs. Mollie; Williams, Mrs. Martha.

FOREIGN.

Tillie, John; Holmes, W.

DEAD LETTERS RETURNED TO WRITERS.

Benson, Miss Carrie E.; Edwards, Lillian; Flinn, Emma; Hamilton, Mrs. Celida; Paine, Jasper; Parmeis, M. T.

To obtain any of these letters the applicant must call for "advertised letters," and give the date of this list. If not called for within two ... they will be sent to the dead letter office.

M. W. EVERLETH, P. M.

World's Fair Agents Abroad.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—Director General Davis, of the World's Columbian commission, has asked the secretary of the treasury to permit the payment of the expenses of certain persons to go abroad in the interest of the exposition, out of the $100,000 appropriated by Congress to be used in connection with the admission of foreign exhibits. The department decides that not exceeding three persons, to be selected by the director general, may be designated by the secretary of the treasury to act under the provision of the law and to be paid from the appropriation referred to. Such persons will co-operate with such representatives of the treasury department as may be sent by the secretary directly to furnish information in foreign countries as to the methods of admitting foreign exhibits.

BELLEVUE SANITARIUM.

Reports of the Officers Made at the Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Bellevue Sanitarium society was held at the residence of Dr. Solly, on Tuesday, May 12. The reports for the past year are as follows:

PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

The Bellevue sanitarium has now completed its first year of active work having been opened in March 1890. A reference to the reports of the secretary and of the treasurer will show what work has been done and what is the present financial status.

The institution has been able to help some thirty-one people, a number of whom have been so far benefited as to resume active life, some of whom have found great comfort and all have found rest and refreshment. Unfortunately ... the contributions ... not been ... to carry out all our plans and the endowment which it was hoped would put the institution on an independent footing is still hoped for, but not in sight. A liberal endowment, ... an income of $3000 or $4000 a year would make it possible to offer care ... deserving them, the comforts of a home and good nursing without any consideration of pay. ... the ... during the past year ... the sources of the institution have been exhausted, and unless financial aid is at once forthcoming, the sanitarium must close, at least temporarily.

Such an establishment cannot be economically managed with so few inmates, but it is believed by a majority of the managers that if the accommodations could be ... the increase of ... would so far exceed the increase of expenditure as to make the institute self-supporting. Upon this independent basis it is thought the house would be constantly filled, as many who are unwilling to accept that for which they cannot pay full cost would thus be relieved of all sense of obligation. The desired addition would cost, with accessories, such as heating, furnishing, etc., about $6,000, $3,500 of which are already offered.

There are many invalids who cannot find just such help and home life in any other house, and it is earnestly hoped that this refuge need not be closed to them while so many interested and zealous workers are ready to give time and strength to its management. My earnest wish is that another year may see the Bellevue prosperous and thriving and doing a useful and helpful work.

LIDA M. TOUZALIN, President.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

The work of the Bellevue Sanitarium society the past year has been carried out with success so far as the limited means of the society would allow. The institution has afforded relief during suffering, and kindly and sympathetic care during the closing hours of life to several of its inmates, whilst others have left the home enabled to take up work in the world with renewed health and courage. It is much to be regretted that support adequate to the needs, and in proportion to the usefulness, of the Bellevue Sanitarium has not been forthcoming. Those who are conversant with the working of such institutions will readily divine the cause in the lack of an endowment fund, as the building does not contain sufficient sleeping accommodations to be self supporting on a business basis.

The number of patients received during the year 31; inmates at date 8.

M. A. GARTIN, Secretary B. S. S.

ANNUAL REPORT OF TREASURER.

Balance Apr. 30, 1890, per last report ... $2,721 96

RECEIPTS.

Subscriptions and contributions as follows:		
To Running Expense fund, General	$2,315 64	
Ball, December 12, 1890	358 00	
Judge Stone's Lecture, March 24, 1891	80 50	
		$2,754 14
To Endowment Fund	104 00	
Parlor Fair held by Foster D. Dickerman and others	130 00	
		234 00
From Board of Patients	3,349 05	
Mrs. Lambert, nursing	18 00	
		3,367 05
		$9,076 45

EXPENDITURES.

For Running Expenses for year ending Apr. 30, 1891, as follows:	
For Ice	$ 126 19
For Drugs	249 31
For Food	2,546 15
For Electric Light	209 19
For Telephone	75 00
For Coal	322 67
For Sundries, Disbursements of Matron, etc	242 95
For Salaries and Wages	2,215 81
	$6,997 27
For Stationery and Printing	92 30
For Building	1,287 19
For Furniture	107 85
For Insurance on Barn	14 00
For Interest on Loan	210 11
April 30, Balance	88 13
	$9,056 45

JULIA A. WAGNER, Treasurer.

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows:

President—Mrs. M. T. Hatch.

Vice-President—Mrs. E. B. Buckman.

Recording Secretary—Mrs. M. A. Gartin.

Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. F. H. Morley.

Treasurer—Mrs. Julia A. Wagner.

Assistant Treasurer—Miss E. A. Crowell.

Admitting Committee—Drs. Solly, Hart and Adams.

Board of Managers—Mrs. Solly, Miss A. A. Warren, Mrs. A. E. Touzalin, Mrs. F. H. Morley, Miss Mary T. Hewes, G. R. Buckman.

After passing a vote of thanks to the retiring officers the meeting adjourned.

Word comes from Norman, Okla., that an Indian scout just arrived there from the Choctaw nation reports a fight between the Dalton boys, the alleged robbers of the Santa Fe express some days ago and a posse of United States marshals. It is not known whether any one was hurt. The outlaws escaped after a sharp fight.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

THE ANTLERS.

Chas. Devlin, Pittsburg; W. H. H. Robinson and wife, two children, nurse and maid, Philadelphia; Mrs. P. Hall, Miss Katherine Hall, Syracuse, N. Y.; W. N. Bemis, Kansas City; Mrs. L. H. Ruple, Denver; John J. Webb, Boston; Hugh McEntire, New York; Mrs. S. S. Frackelton, Milwaukee; Mrs. E. S. Marshall, L. F. Kimball and wife, Denver; W. Hampton de Fontaine, New York; C. M. Hobbs, Denver; C. E. Shauffla, Chicago; C. S. Hackett, Los Angeles; Austin G. Gorham, New York; J. A. Magill, H. C. McFate, Pueblo; W. A. Hogers, J. B. Foster, Des Moines; Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Warren, Washington, D. C.

THE ALAMO.

C. A. Ballerall, St. Joe; Dan D. Donnan, Chicago; J. A. Beck, Denver; Late Wilcox, Denver; E. J. Fattle, St. Louis; Paul W. Bossort, Cleveland; John S. Eddy, Denver; C. B. Thompson and wife, Chicago; H. S. Ward and wife, Denver; W. A. Bradley, Denver; Jacob Van Schoot, Cleveland, Ohio; D. E. Merwin and wife, Topeka, Kan.; H. Smith, Topeka, Kan.; B. B. Smith, Severy, Kan.; J. Felix Smith, Richmond, Va.; W. R. Waters, Chicago; Thos. E. Kennan, Philadelphia; W. E. Fernell, Boston; H. L. Shepherd, Norfolk, Va.

G. A. R. ATTENTION.

It is a long time since I have had ... you will have your knapsacks packed for the great encampment to be held at Detroit, Mich., but some of you are even now inquiring as to the best route.

If you will ask any ticket agent or hotel clerk for a folder containing a map of the Great Wabash route and will examine that map, you will see that this line offers inducements unequalled. For instance you will see that the Wabash can take you from either Kansas City or Council Bluffs, by way of St. Louis and Chicago, or ... to the direct air line straight to Detroit without change of cars.

... C. M. HAMPSON, Commercial Agent, 1227 17th St., Denver, Colo.

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

The Great Rock Island Route ... to acknowledge the liberal patronage of the traveling public of Colorado Springs ... and to assure them that the ... will be continued with the same ... that has already characterized the officials and employes of this great railway. Our ... vestibule trains run directly to Chicago via St. Joe or Kansas City without change, and are composed of the very best equipment that money will buy. The dining cars in which all meals are served ... perfect models of excellence. For tickets, maps, lowest rates, ... apply to W. W. WOOD, Ticket and Pass. Agent, 12 Pike's Peak avenue. Telephone 97.

TO TEXAS FOR A SONG.

Buy a ticket to Ft. Worth or Galveston, via Santa Fe Route at regular rates, and you will be amply repaid by views of scenery in fertile ... Wichita to Orleans. A land of happy homes all the way. Through Pullman service from Rocky mountains to deepwater. Santa Fe Route is most comfortable line to Texas.

There is no comparison between those elegant Parlor cars now running on the Santa Fe and the ordinary chair cars. Try them on the train to Denver at 2 ... p. m. Also for Pueblo and Canon City at 11:15 a. m.

SPECIAL VESTIBULED CAR FOR COLORADO SPRINGS.

One of Pullman's latest and finest sleeping cars is set out at Colorado Springs by the Santa Fe route daily, for the accommodation of Colorado Springs patrons. This car is taken on by the Chicago train leaving at 7:55 p. m. Reservations may be secured at city office in Opera House block. The public are invited to inspect these cars at the Santa Fe depot. They are positively the finest coming into Colorado.

The Santa Fe commence May 17th running a special excursion train on each Sunday between Denver and Woodland Park leaving Denver at 8:00 a. m., arriving at Colorado Springs at 10:30 a. m. Returning will leave Colorado Springs at 6:30 p. m., and arrive at Denver at 8:30 p. m.

MORE EQUIPMENT.

The Great Rock Island has put on another Pullman Palace sleeping car, running between Colorado Springs and Kansas City. This sleeper lays over at Colorado Springs. For tickets, maps, and full information regarding your eastbound trip call at 12 Pike's Peak avenue. Telephone 97.

The Denver and Rio Grande are now running ... to Salt Lake and Ogden with through Pullman sleeper to Oakland without change of cars. 1-15-tf

TO DENVER.

Rock Island train leaves Colorado Springs 9:30 a. m., arrive Denver 12 noon. Leave Colorado Springs 4:30 p. m., arrive Denver 7 p. m. Returning leave Denver ... arrive Colorado Springs 6 p. m., returning leave Denver 8:45 a. m., arrive Colorado Springs 11:15 a. m.

ALWAYS ON TIME.

EASY AS A CRADLE.

Each vestibule sleeper on the Santa Fe Route "Cannonball" train between Denver and Chicago is as easy as a cradle. Chair cars, library cars and day coaches are arranged with conveniences that satisfy the most fastidious traveler. No prettier, safer or more comfortable train has ever cut a hole in the night.

Our citizens who have not tried those new parlor cars on the afternoon Santa Fe trains should do so. The cars are veritable parlors and the chairs as comfortable as the finest parlor chair, not to be compared with the ordinary chair cars; something entirely new.

SPECIAL EXCURSION TRAINS

On Sundays and Wednesdays the Colorado Midland will run special excursion trains to Woodland Park and Florissant making two round trips as follows: First train leaves here at 8:15 a. m., going as far as Woodland Park, returning arrives here at 11:05 a. m. Next train leaves at 11:35 a. m., and goes to Florissant, returning arrives here at 5:00 p. m. These trains will run as above until the regular suburban train service goes into effect.

Denver and Rio Grande R. R. six daily trains;

Round trip to Denver	$4 30
Round trip to Pueblo	2 30

Through tickets to all points at the lowest rates. No. 16 North Tejon street, New Bank building. b-24f

Rock Island is the best line east.

30 rides between Colorado Springs and Manitou for $2.

BELLEVUE SANITARIUM.

Accommodations may be obtained at this institution at from $8 to $12 per week, according to room.

Apply to the Matron, at the Sanitarium, East Huerfano street.

READ THIS.

HEATH & LUDLUM, Real Estate, Live Stock and Employment Agents. 104 S. Tejon, up stairs, old stand.

WANTED.

By young lady living in city, situation in store, wages no object.

Girls for housework, $15 to $25 per month.

Little girl to nurse and play with children.

First class dining room girls.

If you want help of any kind send in your orders; they shall have prompt attention; satisfaction guaranteed.

J. M. HARDEN,

Employment Agent, 31 E. Huerfano St.

WANTED.

IF you need a man or woman for an odd job or permanent work, Hemenway, Bros.' Agency, 103 East Huerfano, can accommodate you.

WANTED—Situation as nurse or housework in small family. ... S. Tejon street.

WANTED—Situation for two to do general housework, at Manitou or Green Mountain Falls. 130 N. Tejon street.

WANTED—Situation by competent person in first class family. Wages $25. ... South Cascade avenue.

WANTED—Small wages and board in exchange for light employment of any kind, by young lady. Address M. G. O., this office.

WANTED—Position in shoe store by lady of experience. Address B, Gazette office.

WANTED—By a lady of eight years' experience, a position in a hotel as manager or housekeeper, or as matron in some first class institution, in Colorado Springs, Manitou or the mountains. Address K, Gazette office.

WANTED—Situation by a girl, with good references, for laundry, cooking and general ... Inquire of the matron at Hagerman Hall.

WANTED—Situation as an experienced cook or for general work. Apply 415 S. Weber.

WANTED—Competent girl would like position as waitress or general housework in small family. Address ... M., Gazette.

WANTED—A woman for cook and general housework; no washing, to live in country. Apply at 630 N. Cascade, between the hours of 10 and 12, Saturday and Monday.

WANTED—Room mate by a young lady. Address J, this office.

WANTED—A girl for general housework. Apply at 319 North Weber street.

WANTED—A good girl for general housework and who can take care of small children. Inquire immediately at M. E. Mulloy, Contractor and Builder, Manitou, Colo.

WANTED—By an energetic man of ample ... experience, work that will lead to a position of trust and responsibility. A. L. Atkins, 28 N. Tejon street.

WANTED—To buy a team of heavy mules; must be sound, ... and well matched. Apply to Street C ... Clark or F. L. Rowe.

WANTED—Our agents make $100 to $150 a month selling our goods on their merits. We want county and general agents, and will take back all goods unsold if a county agent fails to clear $100 and expenses, after a thirty days trial, or a general agent ... We will send large illustrated circulars and letter with a special offer to suit territory applied for, on receipt of 3 one cent stamps. Apply at once and get in on the boom. ... Renner Manufacturing Co., Pittsburg, Pa.

WANTED—... Gazette office ...

RIO GRANDE.

Train to Denver 8:30 a. m. 3:00 p. m. and 5:20 p. m. connecting with all Eastern trains.

The best line east is the Great Rock Island. Through trains, quick time, sure connections, absolute comfort, clean cars (free from dust), superb dining cars, finest design Pullman Palace sleeping cars, free reclining chair cars; lowest rates, polite employees, courteous treatment. In short everything combined to make a strictly first class route, combined in the Great Rock Island. W. W. WOOD, Ticket and Pass. Agent, 12 Pike's Peak ave.

CHEAP RIDE TO CALIFORNIA.

If it costs $80 to buy a ticket to southern California via Santa Fe Route (quickest and shortest line), and in California you regain lost health or wealth, it's a cheap trip, isn't it? The agent in this city will ... Fe route ...

"BROADMOOR"

The Most Available Suburb of Colorado Springs!

A Perfect Pleasure and Health Resort,

Possessing a Complete Water System!

Beautiful Walks! Wooded Parks!

Cheyenne : Lake!

(The Largest Body of Water in the Vicinity.)

Telephone and Electric Motor Connections with the City, and Unsurpassed Views—The Best Opportunity for First-Class Investments.

For Prices on Acre Lots, Blocks or Larger Blocks, Apply at

Company's Office, Gazette Building,

No. 15 PIKE'S PEAK AVE.,

Or to ANY REAL ESTATE AGENT.

THERE IS NO REASON WHY

THE IMPROVEMENTS now being put in will not advance values of KNOB HILL property in a short time fully

[illegible] Per Cent.

For further information call on

A. A. McGOVNEY, 113 Kiowa Street, OR ANY Real Estate AGENT.

I have money on hand to loan without delay at 8 per cent.

SHERWOOD ALDRICH, Hagerman Building.

TO RENT.

TO RENT—Unfurnished house of ... rooms, 711 North Weber street, ... bath, open fires, furnace, laundry tubs, electric lights and bells, refrigerator built in house, kitchen range, shade curtains, storm doors, storm windows; rent $90. Hemenway Bros., 103 East Huerfano street.

TO RENT—Houses to rent from $10.00 to $70.00 in all parts of city. Inquire of Hemenway Bros.

TO RENT—... rooms furnished for housekeeping; ... Inquire 217 E. Cucharras street.

TO RENT—Flat ... house; excellent neighborhood. 435 N. Weber. Rent low to good tenant for long time. Lawson, Pike's Peak ave.

TO RENT—Two large rooms with board; also two single rooms. 301 N. Tejon street.

TO RENT—At Green Mountain Falls, furnished cottage of six rooms, cellar and water in the house. Apply to John Potter, Colorado Springs, or J. M. Zook, 618 Santa Fe avenue, Denver, Colorado.

TO RENT—Nicely furnished pleasant rooms, $10 to $15 per month, opposite Alamo Park, 17 E. Cucharras street.

TO RENT—Furnished cottage of five rooms, 329 N. Weber St. Enquire at 401 N. Nevada avenue.

TO RENT—First class upright piano, cheap. K, this office.

TO RENT—Five room house, furnished for housekeeping; rent $ per month. Call at 17 East Ve... avenue.

TO RENT—Cottages of three and four rooms, six blocks from business center; newly painted and papered; moderate rent to good tenants. Also 9 room house on North Cascade, 4 blocks from Antlers Hotel. Edward Ferris, 104 Pike's Peak ave.

TO RENT—Furnished; ... 5 room house, hot and cold water, bath, large select library; use of horse and carriage $80. New England Kitchen, 1½ South Tejon.

TO RENT—Furnished cottages. Send for circular. J. H. Jewett, Green Mountain Falls, Colorado.

TO RENT—Pleasant furnished rooms; reasonable rates. 14 East Rio Grande street.

TO RENT—One parlor bed room, ground floor, electric lights; everything first class. 317 South Tejon street.

TO RENT—Rooms furnished for housekeeping, south side; price $30. 310 N. Tejon.

TO RENT—Two furnished rooms for housekeeping, $15 per month.—319 S. Cascade.

TO RENT—Three furnished rooms for housekeeping, at 315 South Weber.

TO RENT—Furnished rooms in the Hagerman Building, elegant, cool, free from dust and noise. Inquire at Club Coffee House.

TO RENT—Hotel of 20 rooms; cheap if taken soon. Apply to P. P. Shenkapaul, American House, Colorado City.

TO RENT—... rooms on second floor, in center of city; electric lights, steam heat, wash closets, etc. Low rent to steady tenant. Edward Ferris, 104 Pike's Peak avenue.

TO RENT—The ... over our store for $10 per month. Helm & Kopf.

TO RENT—A nicely and fully furnished house of 6 rooms and bath, at 324 N. Nevada Ave.

TO RENT—A few desirable rooms for offices in the Midland Block. John Lennox.

TO RENT—Square and upright pianos and sewing machines. Allam's Music store.

TO LOAN.

TO LOAN—$1000 to ... at 8 per cent. from 2 to 3 years on first class security. McClain & Wright, 3½ S. Tejon street.

MONEY TO LOAN—On chattel security. M. S. Herling, over Exch... National Bank.

TO LOAN—Money on Colorado Springs property. Inquire of A. E. Carlton, No. 23 Hagerman Block.

PERSONAL.

MADAME MARBIE.

DON'T fail to consult the gifted Clairvoyant, ... and ... widow; tells your life ... to grave. Office 419 ... avenue, near Cash ...

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—We have some fine suburban residence lots in Ivywild on the new road to Cheyenne. Easy payments. Call on Hemenway Bros.

FOR SALE—In consequence of owner leaving for England, a nearly new two seated extension top buggy and handsome team bay mares with excellent harness, complete $400; new buggy, wheels 3 feet high; very good base burner and sewing machine; set of carpenters tools. Apply at 330 North Nevada, before 1 p. m., or after 3 p. m., any day.

FOR SALE—Cheap; a good barn. 11 East Monument street.

FOR SALE—Two large burros, sound and gentle; cheap. 429 E. Willamette ave.

FOR SALE—A milliner's case. ... E. Pike's Peak avenue.

FOR SALE—Blacksmith and woodwork shop, well stocked and doing a good business. Address P. O. box 911.

FOR SALE—A family carriage at a bargain. Apply to E. M. Lees, Manitou.

FOR SALE—A fresh milch cow. Enquire at 13 W. Fountain street.

FOR SALE—First rate saddle and driving horse; sorrel, over 15 hands; sound and kind; ... years old; price $150. Apply at El Paso stable.

FOR SALE—Good cheap work horse. Dr. D. P. Frame, No. 11 S. Wahsatch avenue.

FOR SALE—Prime alfalfa. Apply at the Broadmoor office.

FOR SALE—An established business; profitable and clean. Address box 56.

FOR SALE—One large safe in good order. Price $100. Geo. H. Parsons, Gazette Building.

FOR SALE—Hogs, Sows and Pigs at the Deaf Mute Institute.

LOST.

LOST—Lady's gold watch, engraved L. B. L. Finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving same at this office.

LOST—Black Newfoundland dog; fresh cut on bone. Bring to 630 East Kiowa for reward. Frank E. Johnson.

LOST—Receipt book of Singer Manufacturing Co. Return to 127 E. Huerfano and get reward.

The Only Lasting New Cure by Fashionable Women

To perpetuate a beautiful complexion is Wisdom's famous Robertine, which is as harmless as the morning dew, as subtile in its action as the magic's wand and as invisible as the bloom and delicacy it gives to the cheek—as the air we breathe. Read the testimonials from famous artists, celebrated chemists and eminent physicians. Sold by all druggists in Colorado Springs.

THAT TERRIBLE COUGH

In the morning, hurried or difficult breathing, raising of phlegm, tightness in the chest, quickened pulse, chills, or in the evening or sweats at night, all or any of these things are the first stages of consumption. Dr. Acker's English Cough Remedy will cure these fearful symptoms, and is sold under a positive guarantee by F. E. ROBINSON.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Richard Snair, deceased.

The undersigned having been appointed administratrix of the estate of Richard Snair, late of the county of El Paso in the state of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives notice that she will appear before the county court of said El Paso county, at the court house in Colorado Springs, in said county, at the May term, 1891, on the last Monday in June next. At which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., this 2d day of April A. D., 1891.

ANN SNAIR, Administratrix.

Notice of Stockholders' Meeting of The Pecos Irrigation and Improvement Co.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of The Pecos Irrigation and Improvement Company will be held at the offices of the Company in the city of Colorado Springs, state of Colorado, on the 11th day of June, 1891, at 11 o'clock a. m. of said day.

L. H. JACKSON, Secretary.

NOTICE.

A special meeting of the stockholders of The Holt Live Stock ... will be held at the office of the company in Denver, on Tuesday, June 16th, at 2 p. m.

WM. T. HOLT, Pres't.

Attest: A. T. TAYLOR, Secretary.

EAST END ADDITION!

COMPRISING OVER

One Thousand Lots, 50x165,

With Streets 80 and 100 feet wide and Alleys 20 feet wide. City Pipe Water already introduced, and arrangements now making for Irrigating Water through the streets.

The Electric Car Line Now Runs Through It.

Beautiful Views!

Healthful, Pure Air!

FOR PRICES ENQUIRE OF

THE COLORADO SPRINGS CO.,

Gazette Building,

OR OF

ANY REAL ESTATE AGENT.

SINTON BROS' DAIRY

Fresh Milk, Cream,

...

... CARLOAD ...

Cottonwood ...

WM. CLARK ...

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE.COM

THE GAZETTE.

SUNDAY MAY 17, 1891

Mr. May Frost of Lake George, who has been spending a week in the city, leaves for home to-day.

Grand Army hall is being wired for the Arc light and will be ready for occupancy by the 1st of June.

Remember the county assessor desires that you get in your tax schedule immediately. A delay may [illegible] thing.

Messrs. Elias & Logan are displaying a very fine line of genuine oak tanned harness. They report trade in their line improving.

Beginning to-morrow, to continue all the week, N. O. Johnson will offer $20,000 worth of dry goods, wraps and jackets at half their value.

Mr. W. Hampton de Fontaine, of New York city, who is a representative of the North American Review, arrived in this city yesterday.

The bids for the construction of the De La Vergne store on South Tejon street will be opened at Pease & Barbers' office Tuesday.

Little Dottie Clark, aged [illegible] years, daughter of Mr. George Clark, had the misfortune to have her arm broken yesterday, while at play.

The First Presbyterian church will give a reception next Monday evening to introduce the Rev. Mr. Jacobus, who has been called to fill that pulpit.

The Church of Christ, Scientists, meets at Durkee hall this morning at 11 o'clock. Bible class at 10 o'clock. Inquiry meeting Thursday at 3 p. m. All are invited.

M. Artzeian has closed his auction rooms in this city and taken his stock of oriental carpets and rugs to Denver, where he will open an extensive business at an early date.

Mrs. A. B. Lengle, the milliner on North Tejon street, has her store stocked with all the latest designs and attractions in her line, and reports the spring trade flourishing.

Mr. C. J. Hart, a ticket agent of Hartford, Conn., arrived at the Alamo hotel yesterday and will spend the summer in this city, together with his family, who accompany him.

Miss Marie Slocum is another of the enterprising women drummers who are making a success in that line. Miss Slocum is now in this city as the agent for an Omaha coffee company.

Mr. H. H. Tammen, the proprietor of Denver's famous curiosity store, stopped in this city for a few hours yesterday afternoon. He is now in Manitou and will return to Denver this afternoon.

The clerks of the city will meet to-morrow evening in the City hall for the purpose of reorganizing the clerks' union. All business men in sympathy with this movement are requested to be present.

The Good Templars will celebrate their sixth anniversary at their hall, on Nevada avenue, next Thursday evening, with a musical and literary entertainment. The programme will be published later.

"Mr. Ragan's entertainments are justly popular. His voice and manner are pleasing, and his discourse, interspersed with historical incidents, with humor and apt quotations, was both entertaining and instructive."—[Boston Transcript.

Permanent arrangements having been made with Mrs. Fannie Aiken Tucker for her services as soprano in the First Presbyterian church, her many friends will still have opportunity to hear her in connection with the choir of that church.

There will be an important meeting of Colorado Springs Council No. 7, Order of Chosen Friends, Monday evening. All members are earnestly requested to be present, as the by-laws are to be adopted and other important matters considered.

The Boston Advertiser, in speaking of Mr. Ragan's illustrated lectures, says: "His views were unusually fine and called forth the warmest expressions of approval from the audience, which filled every seat in the spacious hall, many being obliged to stand."

The Young Men's Christian association will give their reception to the public in their new quarters, in the Carpenter block, on next Thursday evening from 8 to 11. The board of directors will be on hand to welcome all who choose to attend and to show them the new rooms. Refreshments will also be an attraction.

Says the Rev. Theo. L. Cuyler, D. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Charmed, delighted and instructed by Mr. Ragan's illustrated lectures. I went to Europe without the price of a steamer ticket or penalty of sea sickness. His lectures are very attractive and admirable, and the views are superb." Rome will be Mr. Ragan's subject at the opera house to-morrow evening.

Mr. W. H. Leland, who for the past two years has been the steward at the Antlers hotel, has resigned and last night left for Chicago where he becomes the manager of the Hotel Vendome. Mr. Leland is one of the most popular men ever connected with a hotel in this city and will no doubt have a great success in his new work. Colorado Springs people will find the Vendome a good place to stay when in Chicago.

A meeting of the Manitou Board of Trade was held in that place last night. Delegates to the Trans-Mississippi congress, which convenes in Denver next Tuesday, were appointed and resolutions were adopted commending the action of the Denver Industrial and Commercial commission, asking for lower rates between Colorado points and the Missouri river. The delegates appointed by the president of the board were Messrs. D. L. Sterling, M. A. Leddy, C. N. Barker, C. H. Frowine, and John Simington. The town council has appointed H. H. Grafton to be the delegate of the town. The Hon. B. S. Nichols is to represent El Paso county.

The Races.

A cold raw day, very unusual at this time of the year, decreased the attendance at the races yesterday very considerably. In spite of the cold a number of ladies and gentlemen remained until the close. There were three very pleasing races, which were crowded in good style. It is hoped the weather to-morrow will be more propitious, and that the people will be able to enjoy at least one day of the sport thoroughly. The entries for to-morrow are:

THREE-MINUTE MILE DASH.

J. F. Cally's ch. m. Jennie June, A. [illegible] black.
C. T. Walker's br. g. Brown Dick, [illegible] and blue.
Messrs. Dale & Phillips' b. s. Little Adel, [illegible]

SPECIAL RACE.

Best two in three half mile heats.
C. L. Tuft's b. g. Jacer, Dexter.
M. A. Gillis' b. g. Lacer, Major.

SPECIAL TROT.

C. Snyder's b. m. Hattie S.
C.A. W. Simpkins' ch. s. McLeod, Jr.
Grant Adams' b. g. Ed N.
[illegible] Hopkins' b. g. Colonel H.

One-Half mile dash consolation; purse, $100; will fill on the [illegible]

Stock Quotations.

New York, May 16.—Money on call easy, with all at 5 per cent; closing offered at 3. Prime mercantile paper, 5 to 7. Sterling exchange quiet and steady at 4.85¾ for sixty day bills, and 4.88¼ for demand. The total sale of stocks to-day was 223,824 shares.

Adams Ex	147	Pacific Mail	35¼
American Ex	113	U. S. Ex	10¼
Central Pacific	31¼	Wells Fargo Ex	40¼
C. B. & Q	85½	Western Union	80¼
Del. Lack & W	135½	Colo. Coal	30
Preferred	55¼	Atchison	30½
Ft. Wayne	150	U. P., D. & G	19½
Illinois Central	98	4s registered	117¼
Kas. & Tex	13½	4½s registered	100
Mo. Pacific	60¼	4s coupons	117¼
Northern Pacific	24½	4½s coupons	101
Preferred	68	Pacific 6s of '95	112
N. Y. C.	100¼	Pittsburg	149¼
Pullman P Car	180	Mich. Central	90¼
Rock Island	74½	Lake Shore	110
Del. & Hud	132¼	Lead Trust	18
D. & M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	32¼
Preferred	40	Rio Grande West'n	38
Reading	31¼	Preferred	67

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Ten cents per line for first insertion; five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements to go in every other day, or on certain days of the week, ten cents per line for each insertion.

HALLETT & BAKER.
Undertakers.
No. 7 Cascade avenue. Telephone No. 16.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE.
LATEST IMPROVED AND REPAIRS FOR ALL ARE NOW AT 126 E. HUERFANO.

MINERAL SPRINGS HOTEL AT MANITOU.
This favorite family hotel is managed by T. A. Hoal, who cordially invites the attention of his old guests and other visiting tourists to his comfortable and home-like house. Rates $2 per day, $7 to $10 per week.

SPRAGUE & FREEMAN.
FINE JOB PRINTING.
126 PIKE'S PEAK AVENUE.

CHAS. M. MULZ, M. D.,
OFFICE 13 AND 14 HAGERMAN BLOCK
OFFICE HOURS: 8 TO 11 A. M., 2 TO 5 P. M., 7 TO 8:30 P. M.

Go to Morgan & Headley's, 15 S. Tejon, for your Photographs, only the best work and that at reasonable prices. Artistic Portraits. Perfection Views. None better.

The Azurline adds improve, strengthen and protect the eye sight; protect the eyes against the bright glare of Colorado sunshine, and the dazzling effect of the electric light. Can be put in frames that you have at Ashby's.

Fancy, delicious sweet Mexican oranges in native basket, just as put up by the Growers, at Heine & Kopf. Do not fail to try them.

[illegible] COSANT.
19 Pike's Peak, corner Nevada. Telephone 116.
FRESH FISH, FRUIT, VEGETABLES, TABLE DELICACIES.

For Schlitz Milwaukee beer by the case, barrel or keg address The Globe Bottling works; P. O. Box 841, Colorado City. All goods delivered free.

Pure Philadelphia Ice Cream, at Rare's, 20 East Kiowa street.

All the rage with the school children—Roof & Foley's Petite and Million Photos.

Cleaning and Dyeing, 110 South Tejon.

W. A. Davis, Undertaking, 114 N. Tejon.

CITY AND COUNTRY AUCTIONEERS, [illegible]
We will sell Real estate, Live stock, Merchandise, Household goods, or any kind of property placed in our hands at the old stand, corner of Huerfano and Tejon streets, Colorado Springs, Colorado.

Order the Globe Bottling Works Soda; made from pure fruit juices. P. O. Box 841, Colorado City.

PIANOS AND ORGANS for sale or rent. 115 East Huerfano street.

Heine & Kopf have arranged with the growers to have strawberries daily from now on.

Good Bananas at 10, 15 and 20c a dozen, at Heine & Kopf. Come early and take your choice.

WHY PAY RENT when Bunnell, Manford & Co. will loan you money, at 8% per cent for 20 years to buy a home or build a home. Office 117 East Pike's Peak.

SPECTACLES fitted accurately at Ashby's.

THE EPICURE,
THE FASTIDIOUS,
THE DELICATE,
THE HEARTY,
ENJOY
THE COOKING,
THE CLEANLINESS,
THE QUIET,
THE COURTESY
OF THE
CLUB COFFEE HOUSE.

STRAWBERRIES AND CREAM 15c.
SPRING CHICKEN,
MOUNTAIN TROUT,
SALT WATER FISH.
AT THE
CLUB COFFEE HOUSE.

OPERA HOUSE.

May 15th and 18th.

Under Auspices of Ladies' Society of Grace Episcopal Church.

Special Return Engagement and 12th and 13th Appearance in Colorado Springs of

MR. HENRY H. RAGAN,

The Distinguished Traveler and Lecturer,

Who will deliver two more of his Superbly

Illustrated Lectures.

Friday Evening, May 15,
"A TRIP TO ALASKA."
Monday Evening, May 18,
"RAMBLINGS IN ROME."

ADMISSION To the Two Lectures, $1.00. To Either Lecture, 75 cents.

Reserve your Seats at once. Tickets on sale at Santa Fe-Midland Ticket Office.

JUST PUBLISHED.

FAC-SIMILE REPRODUCTIONS OF

Pen and Ink Drawings,

BY

Thomas C. Parrish.

No. 1. Cathedral Rocks, Garden of the Gods.
No. 2. Tower of Babel, Garden of the Gods.

To be followed next month by three others, representing noted rocks in Monument Park and the Garden of the Gods.

The drawings are of an average size of 12 inches by 18 inches, and are printed on Japanese Vellum mounted on heavy plate paper.

For sale at the principal dealers and at Mr. Parrish's Studio, 28 N. Weber street.

PRICE $1.50 EACH.

W. H. McINTYRE,

Fire Insurance.

Represents the following Safe, Firmly-established and Reliable Companies:

	Assets.
Insurance Company of North America, Philadelphia	$ 9,261,318
Hartford, of Hartford	6,356,646
Phœnix, of Hartford	5,021,811
Pennsylvania, of Philadelphia	3,689,000
Continental, of New York	5,347,905
Germania, of New York	3,016,415
American, of Newark, N. J.	2,115,000
California, of San Francisco	1,264,679
Orient, of Hartford	1,230,225

The Best is the Cheapest.

MONEY TO LOAN
At Lowest Rates.

21, 22, 23 Hagerman Block.

MONEY

Now on Hand

TO LOAN.

SHERWOOD ALDRICH,

Real Estate, Investments, Loans.

ROOMS 21, 22, 23 HAGERMAN BLK.

H. H. Weller & Co.

DEALERS IN

FINE CARRIAGES.

Coupes, Victorias, Cabriolets, Surreys, Game Wagons, Phaetons, Buggies, Buckboards and Carts.

SOLE AGENTS OF

H. H. Babcock Buggy Co.

Largest Assortment of HARNESS In the City.

LEATHER BELTING.

Bargains for Ladies.

WE have just opened a very attractive assortment of Ladies' Wool and Cotton Ready-Made Suits.

Large assortment Ladies' Silk, Flannel and Cotton Blouse Waists; Cambric and Cheviot Derby Waists.

Our special sale of China and Wash Silks still continues.

We call special attention to our immense Carpet stock. A great variety of new and novel designs in Rugs and all kinds of floor coverings.

Giddings Bros. & Bent.

W. P. BONBRIGHT. J. IRVINE SCOTT.

BONBRIGHT & SCOTT,

HAGERMAN BUILDING.

MONEY TO LOAN

Upon Improved Real Estate,

ANY AMOUNT. LOWEST RATES.

WHAT A CONTRAST

Though Bancroft was 40 Years

In writing his History of the United States, it will only take you about

Ten Minutes

To discover that the cheapest place in town to buy your

Spring Clothing

FOR

MAN, BOY OR CHILD,

Hats or Furnishings,

IS AT

H. C. SHIMP'S,

16 North Tejon Street.

Everything in Latest Styles,

JUST RECEIVED.

NEW MILLINERY!

To Be Sold at Very Low Prices.

Chicago Store. KIOWA STREET. P. ERICKSON.

Randall

Has a full line of Whitman's Candies. Hagerman Pik Drug Store.

JOHN POTTER,

13½ South Tejon St.

Real Estate

INSURANCE.

MONEY TO LOAN

ARCHITECTS.

JOHNSON BROS.

Room 61, 4th Floor Bank Building.

PICKLED SALMON,

10c per lb.

E. P. McCLOSKEY,
Grocery and Produce
HOUSE.
Corner Cascade Ave. and Huerfano St.

BACON & MEIER,
Real Estate, Insurance and Loans.
11 N. Tejon St. [illegible]

HOUSES TO RENT.

7-room House, North Weber street	$17 00
4-room House, East Kiowa street	13 00
5-room House, West Rio Grande street	15 00
5-room House, North Corona street	17 00
5-room House, East Kiowa street	21 00
5-room House, North Corona street	15 00
5-room House, South Wahsatch street	25 00
6-room House, North Weber street	30 00
4-room House, North Nevada avenue	20 00
8-room Furnished House, Tejon street	30 00
4-room Furnished House, Monument St.	30 00
6-room Unfurnished House, Willamette ave.	30 00
6-room Furnished House, Corona street	40 00
4-room Furnished House, Cascade avenue	45 00
[illegible] Furnished House, Wahsatch ave.	40 00
[illegible] Furnished House, Pike's Peak ave.	75 00

Houses and Lots For Sale on easy terms in all parts of the city.

IRVINE & WYNKOOP,

106 Pike's Peak Avenue.

Wilbur & Wolf,

NO. 22 SOUTH TEJON STREET.

DRY GOODS AND MILLINERY.

Special Sale of Napkins May 19, 20, 21.

TO CLOSE:

One lot Napkins at $1.00 Doz., - - - former price $1.50
One lot Napkins at $1.50 Doz., - - - former price $2.00
One lot 3-4 Napkins $1.70 Doz. - - - former price $2.25
One lot 3 4 Napkins $2.50 Doz. - - - former price $3.25
One lot bleached all-linen Damask,
60 to 70 inches wide, at 40, 50 and 60 cents per yard.

The Damasks at the above prices are less than the cost to import.

Customers who have purchased linens of us in our special sales will speak for themselves regarding values we give and have given. We sell linens cheaper than other houses can buy them. Call and be convinced. Respectfully,

WILBUR & WOLF.

A BIG CUT IN DRY GOODS

AT

JOHNSON'S.

$20,000 Worth of Dry Goods at Half Price.

INCLUDING Fifty Spring Wraps and Jackets. Sale will commence *Monday, May 18*, and continue during the week. The above goods on rear counter *at half price.*

N. O. JOHNSON,

114 East Pike's Peak Ave.

GODFREY KISSEL NO. 104 Pike's Peak.

FOR SALE.

Furnished house on North Nevada Avenue.
Furnished house on N. Weber Street.
Cottage of 10 rooms on E. Huerfano Street.
Half interest in block on Knob Hill.
Corner lot 100x190 on Weber and San Rafael Streets.
Improved corner lot on E. Huerfano Street.
Lots in Cahn's Addition.
Four lots in Cahn's Addition No. 2, very cheap.
Seven room house on S. Wahsatch, with good cellar, barn for ten horses, hennery, cow houses, hay bins, lawn, trees—in good order.

Long List of Improved and Unimproved Properties in All Parts of the City.

Special—Furnished House, with all modern improvements, in Manitou, for sale, or will exchange for improved Colorado Springs property.

Agent for Properties in Pueblo.

REFRIGERATORS.

GET THE BEST
THE LEONARD

A. MATTHEWS.
Sole Agent for
El Paso County
26 S. TEJON ST.

G. A. BERRY,

Carriage Painting and Carriage Trimming.

19 West Huerfano Street, Colorado Springs.

$500 REWARD!

We will pay the above reward for any case of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation or Costiveness we cannot cure with West's Vegetable Liver Pills, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely Vegetable, and never fail to give satisfaction. Sugar Coated. Large boxes containing 30 pills, 25 cents. Beware of counterfeits and imitations. The genuine manufactured only by THE JOHN C. WEST COMPANY, CHICAGO, ILL.

SOLD BY G. B STORER.

THE BEST AND PUREST

Milk, Butter and Cream,

Also a full line of Spring Vegetables, which will be delivered to any part of the city.

Colorado Springs Garden Co.

TEMPLETON'S GAP.

Registered Jerseys and Holsteins. Visitors Welcome.

H. I. REID,

CITY ENGINEER AND COUNTY SURVEYOR.

Delos Durfee, Deputy.

Surveys made and estimates given on all kinds of surveying work.

Office at Court House at Colo. Springs.

BARGAINS

In Ladies', Children's and Gents'

Fine Shoes!

MATT CONWAY,

No. 19 East Pike's Peak Avenue.

MATTHEW KENNEDY,

No. 9 North Tejon Street.

For Rent—Furnished.

Desirable house, 7 rooms, bath, etc., & stable and mule, conveniences, Bijou St., near Weber. This can be rented unfurnished if desired.

Nine room house, North Nevada avenue. This house is almost new, has every modern convenience, completely furnished throughout.

Very desirable house, 8 rooms and bath; fully furnished and in good condition; near Pike's Peak avenue. $[illegible]

Five room cottage, Platte avenue. $35 00

Desirable 7 room house, North Nevada avenue; nice lawn, fruit and shade trees.

Eleven room house, North Cascade Ave.; open fires, good closets, [illegible] good large carriage house, stable.

Seven room cottage on Platte Ave. facing south on North Park. This is the most desirable [illegible] Good closets, bath room and [illegible]

Six room cottage, North Tejon St., [illegible] furnished; [illegible]

For Rent—Unfurnished.

Seven room house in first class condition, on Dale St., near street car line. $[illegible]

New house, 12 rooms and every improvement, on North Tejon street.

BIG BARGAINS FOR LITTLE MONEY.

Two new cottages on Fountain street, near car line and in good neighborhood. Price each $1150. Terms $50 cash and $20 per month. Rent money will pay for one of these.

A nice south front building site near car line in Lihue for $150. Terms $25 cash and $20 per month.

Good lots in Hillside Addition at prices from $275 to $400 each. Terms $25 cash and $12 per month on each lot. These are our best bargains.

Full lot, four room house on Cascade for $1600. Terms $100 cash and $25 per month.

South front lot on Washington avenue for $750.

KEHRIG BROS.,

The Pioneer Installment Real Estate Dealers, No. 28 South Tejon Street.

THERE WE ARE AGAIN.

Prices Lower than Ever.

FOR INSTANCE: 1 Antique or XVI Suit, bed 5 ft. 10 inches high, dresser with 20x24 German plate, washstand with splasher back, for $14.65.

BIG talk don't always make SMALL prices.

COME AND SEE.

JOHN LENNOX,

114 and 116 E. Pike's Peak Ave.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

FIRST NATIONAL BANK!

Of Colorado Springs, Colo.,

As Made to the Comptroller of the Currency May 4, 1891:

RESOURCES.			LIABILITIES.	
Loans and discounts		$535,805 03	Capital stock	$100,000 00
Bonds and warrants		20,569 94	Surplus and undivided profits	120,343 96
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		25,000 00	Dividends unpaid	40 00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		4,300 00	Circulation	21,500 00
Real estate, furniture and fixtures		16,310 01	Deposits	633,803 27
Expenses and taxes paid		8,306 13		
Due from treasurer U. S. (5 per cent fund)		1,125 36		
Due from banks	$147,739 55			
Cash	96,310 76			
		$244,070 31		
Total		$854,987 23	Total	$874,987 23

STATE OF COLORADO, } ss.
COUNTY OF EL PASO. }

I, J. A. HAYES, cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. A. HAYES, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of May, 1891.

ASHAHEL SUTTON, Notary Public.

[SEAL.]

My commission expires August 19, 1891.

CORRECT—Attest:

A. A. McGOVNEY,
R. F. CROWELL, } Directors.
CHAS. THURLOW.

J. H. MACMILLAN,

Dealer in Mines and Mining Stocks.

REFERENCES:
H. P. Cowenhoven & Co., Aspen.
First National Bank, of Aspen.

P. O. Box 153, Aspen, Colo.

ASPEN CALL STOCK LIST.

Mollie Gibson,	Park, Mamie and Queen,
Argentum and Juniata,	St. Joe and Mineral Farm Con.
Bushwhacker,	Aspen Mining & Smelting Co.
Little Annie,	Pontiac,
Best Friend,	Della S.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

Fine Glassware

Notions, Hammocks, Cigars, Candies, Croquet Sets and all goods generally found in a first class novelty store. Sole agent for CASLER'S ORIENTAL PASTE.

Armbruster.

113 EAST HUERFANO STREET.

PIANOS AND ORGANS!

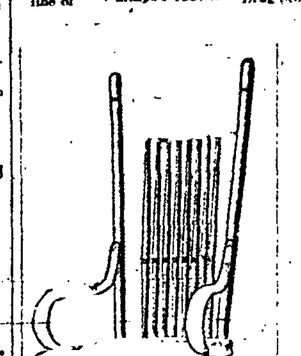
PIANOS { KNABE, SCHOMACKER, Gold String, OPERA, and BUSH & GERTS.

Estey and Chicago Cottage Organs.

SOLE AGENTS for the Standard Rotary Shuttle Sewing Machine. Banjos, Guitars, Mandolins, Violins, Sheet Music and Musical Merchandise. Pianos, Organs and Sewing Machines for rent.

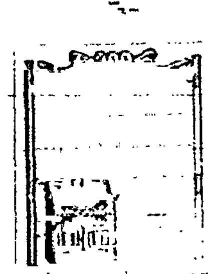
HEXT & WILLIAMS - - No 24 East Kiowa Street.

Now is the Time to Buy Your Furniture!



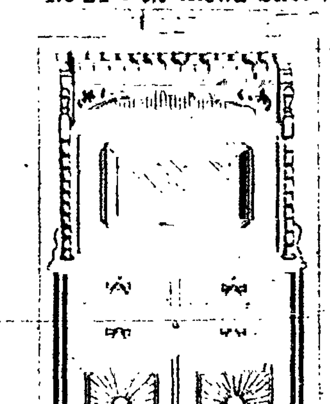
Oak Polish Finish,
$2.68.

Ground will be broken for our new building this week. We will put on the finest line of Furniture carried in the West, when completed. Until then we will sell the present stock at prices never before made in this city.

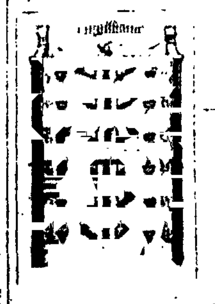


Suit,
Spring Mattress,
Chair,
Rocker,
$22.85.

The largest stock to select from.
The latest designs in fine goods.
You can furnish your house complete from our stock.



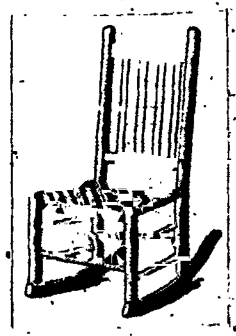
$17.35.



OAK,
$8.95.

THE DE LA VERGNE FURNITURE COMPANY,

125, 127 and 129 So. Tejon St.



98c.

GENERAL SHERMAN.

By General Viscount Wolseley, G. C. B.

Commanding the Forces in Ireland

(Written for the Gazette)

[illegible]

The light heartedness with which men begin afresh in life after failure or disappointment in some previous venture is a peculiar feature in the American character. An Englishman in General Sherman's position at that time with a family dependent upon him for support would have felt appalled to find himself adrift once more upon the wide, wide world without any assured means of livelihood.

Towards the end of March 1861 he started north by rail from New Orleans for his old home in Lancaster via Cairo and Cincinnati. A friend in St Louis proposed he should become president of a tram car company there with a salary of £500 a year. This he gladly accepted, and set to work at his new duties with his usual energy and zeal. He and his wife took in boarders to increase their slender income.

At St. Louis he found himself in a vortex of excitement. He loathed politics, and despised politicians. He thought it was they who had "got things in a hell of a fix," and he wished to leave it to them to get the nation out of it as best they could. The newspapers fanned the public excitement to the highest pitch" and there were daily threats of fighting between the two factions. He tried to keep aloof from all this, and talked freely on the subject with but a small number of very intimate friends.

He had only a few days entered upon his new "tram car" duties, when by telegram he was offered the position of chief clerk in the war department at Washington with a promise that he should be made assistant secretary of war when congress met. This offer of employment was obtained for him through the influence with Mr Lincoln, of his brother the politician. He refused it, on the plea that he had already accepted employment in St. Louis, had "rented a house and incurred other obligations," and was consequently, "not at liberty to change."

Later on in the month the state authorities, suspecting the loyalty to the United States of the general in command at St Louis, pressed him to accept the command of the department with the rank of brigadier general. This he also declined. He did not wish then for any military employment. Sherman never had any belief in Mr Secretary Seward's theory that in ninety days the war would all be over. He had lived too long in the south and knew the determined character of its gentlemen and people too well to have any faith in this purely political view of the case. He felt from the beginning that a great war was before them, and when the first shot was fired in Charleston harbor he knew well that thousands must die in battle before the "states right" question at issue could be definitely and forever decided.

In the beginning of May, 1861 he wrote to Mr Cameron, then secretary of war: "I did not and will not volunteer for three months, because I cannot throw my family on the cold charity of the world. But for the three years call made by the president an officer can prepare his command and do good service. I will not volunteer as a soldier because rightfully or wrongfully I feel unwilling to take a mere private's place, and having for many years lived in California and Louisiana, the men are not well enough acquainted with me to elect me to my appropriate place."

In the volunteer regiments raised at this time the men elected their own officers, a system which of itself is sufficient to paralyse the efficiency of any army when it is practiced.

Some few days after he had written thus he was gazetted to the command of the "Thirteenth Regular Infantry," one of the ten new regiments Mr Lincoln had ordered to be raised. He at once resigned his position in the tram car company and repaired to Washington to begin an army career.

[illegible] of General Scott the octogenarian commander in chief of Mexican renown. The plan of that able soldier was to organize for the invasion of Virginia a very large army of volunteers with the small regular army of the United States as its iron backbone. The feverish impatience of the people would not, however, submit to any such reasonable policy. [illegible] them and their rulers. "On to Richmond" was the cry heard everywhere throughout the north. It was echoed in the daily press and toasted in every new volunteer battalion. Like the similar cry of "à Berlin" nine years later, the boastful expectations it excited were not only doomed to disappointment but [illegible] the disasters and failures it preceded.

The end of June saw Sherman appointed to command a brigade in the Second division of General McDowell's army, then being organized at Washington. Another Federal army under General Patterson was being similarly organized at Martinsburg. The middle of July, 1861 found these armies concentrated in Virginia, near the stream known as Bull Run. The Confederate army under General Johnston was in position [illegible].

[illegible] Southern army [illegible] [illegible] Washington [illegible] [illegible] about three months and [illegible] declared he was determined to go home to his business, whether the government did or did not give him the pay due to him. A number of men with similar intentions had stopped to hear what would be the result. Sherman felt that if he allowed this fellow to defy him all would have followed his bad example. It was a critical moment. Sherman turned on him and told him that if he attempted to leave without orders it would be mutiny and added, "I will shoot you like a dog." The mutinous volunteer looked hard at him, felt it was no idle threat, but the resolve of a really determined man, and turned back as he was ordered. Sherman tells us: "This spirit of mutiny was common to the whole army and was not subdued till several regiments, or parts of regiments had been ordered to Fort Jefferson, Fla., as punishment."

McClellan was now called from the west to command the armies near Washington. His intention was to organize a force of 100,000 men with 600 guns and with them to advance upon Richmond. Sherman was not destined however, to take part in any of McClellan's campaigns. About the middle of August he was appointed to be brigadier general of volunteers in the department of Cumberland. He rejoiced, as he told Mr Lincoln that his was to be a subordinate position. His "extreme desire" was in no event to be left in a superior command." I have not read of any famous general who was at first so diffident of his own powers and capacity.

Early in October there occurred what he most dreaded. The general commanding, worn out by anxiety, resigned, and he had to take his place as senior officer, though, as he says, "much against the grain and in direct violation of Mr Lincoln's promise to me." He renewed his request to be allowed a subordinate position, and was assured that General Buell would be sent to relieve him of his responsibility.

At this time General Sidney Johnston, a very able soldier, commanded the Confederate army at Bowling Green, and General Zollicoffer that at Somerset, both in the state of Kentucky. Why they did not join hands and take Louisville—a very simple operation it would have been—passes all comprehension.

This was the condition of things when Mr Cameron the secretary of war, paid Sherman a visit. Much serious conversation took place as to the condition of things in Kentucky, and Sherman told him, in the presence of several others, and at least one newspaper correspondent, whom Mr. Cameron insisted on being present, that for the mere protection of his 300 miles of front he required at least 60,000 men, that if the rebellion was to be put down it was necessary to assume the offensive, and for this purpose an army of 200,000 men would be required. Sherman's views were absolutely right, but this honest statement of them was not politically convenient. It did not then suit Mr Cameron's party to acknowledge that any such enormous efforts would be required before the seceding states could be brought back into the union. The general who held such views, and did not hesitate to annunciate them was not tolerated. It mattered nothing if these views were true, it was not then politically convenient to recognize their truth. Sherman must therefore be robbed of all public consideration so that his opinions should be generally regarded as valueless. He was, consequently at once referred to most slightingly in the press and dubbed "insane and crazy," apparently on the authority and by the connivance of the secretary of war. The impression was carefully spread abroad, that "the cares, perplexities, and anxieties of the situation had unbalanced his judgment and mind." In a letter of Nov 4 1861, Sherman said he left the future to decide whether he had or had not over estimated the number of union troops required to destroy all armed opposition in the valley of the Mississippi.

It is perhaps superfluous to add that the educated general was right, and the civilian secretary of war was wrong. He winds up his official report of November [illegible], 1861 on the situation of affairs in the "Department of the Cumberland" as follows: "Do not conclude, as before, that I exaggerate the facts. They are as stated and the future looks as dark as possible. It would be better if some man of sanguine mind were here, for I am forced to order according to my convictions."

The upshot of this cabal against him was his supersession by Brigadier General Buell in the middle of November and his transfer to serve under General Halleck in the department of the Missouri. But even here the newspapers followed him with statements "bearing on his insanity." His wife took alarm and went to St. Louis to see him. With her he returned home on twenty day's leave, there being nothing doing with the army in this period of mid winter. These injurious and lying reports not only damaged his reputation but affected his health. General Halleck, under whom he was serving at the time, reported to McClellan: "I am satisfied General Sherman's physical and mental system is so completely broken by labor and care as to render him for the present unfit for duty. Perhaps a few weeks rest may restore him."

Upon his return to duty he was appointed to command a camp of instruction at Benton Barracks, where over 15,000 men were assembled.

[illegible] scene and carrying out Halleck's [illegible] [illegible] Sherman [illegible] [illegible] Paducah [illegible] Nashville [illegible]

On March [illegible] [illegible] Fort Henry [illegible] [illegible] Pittsburg Landing [illegible] [illegible] Corinth [illegible]

Sherman [illegible] [illegible] entrenchments [illegible] attack. That post was strong, and later on in the war it would have been a matter of course, [illegible] [illegible] April 4 he had become aware of the presence in his front of a strong force of Confederate horsemen. Up to the evening of April 4 he thought that he had only "cavalry to deal with, and that the guns which had opened on his lines were horse artillery. He was still under the impression that no large force of the enemy was in his front up to the morning of the [illegible] battle [illegible]. In fact both Sherman and Grant like Wellington and Blucher in 1815 were so intent upon their preparations for a forward and offensive movement, they were not prepared for the vigorous attack then made upon them by Gen. A. S. Johnston.

When General Nelson telegraphed that he could be at Savannah with his division on April 5 1862, Grant replied he need not hasten his march. Yet at that moment, though Grant and Sherman were ignorant of the fact, General Sidney Johnston was marching towards Pittsburg Landing at the head of a large army, with the intention of crushing them before Buell could arrive to save them.

The day before the battle Sherman telegraphed, "All is quiet along my lines now." The enemy has cavalry in our front and I think there are two regiments of infantry and one battery of artillery about six miles out." But when he sent off that telegram the whole confederate army, nearly 40,000 strong, was actually within that distance of his division and it deployed into fighting formation that afternoon within 3000 yards of his position. Indeed, it had bivouaced the night before (Friday) within about nine miles of his headquarters.

This was not creditable to General Grant. The more closely the narratives written by the actors in this battle on both sides are studied, the more evident is it that neither Sherman nor Grant knew on Saturday evening that Johnston's army was within striking distance of them, or was about to deliver the heavy attack made upon them the next morning.

Had they been in command of regular troops with a well constituted staff of educated officers who knew their work they must have ascertained how near Johnston was, his approximate strength and the certainty that he meant to attack next day. As it was, they were surprised, and not only was nothing ready for that contingency, but no plans had even been formulated as to what they would do if attacked.

They ought not to have escaped as they did. Johnston's advance was well devised and well carried out and had the attack been well pushed home on Sunday April 6, nothing in my opinion could have saved the Northern army. Buell could not have arrived in time.

Throughout all this year's campaign General Grant leant very much upon Sherman as his ablest and wisest assistant. The utmost cordiality and confidence existed between these two eminent leaders. In describing the hard work which devolved upon him that trying Sunday at Shiloh, and how constantly he felt it necessary to move from one of his divisions to another Grant remarks, I never deemed it important to stay long with Sherman although his troops were then under fire for the first time, their commander by his constant presence with them inspired a confidence in officers and men that enabled them to render services on that bloody battlefield worthy of the best of veterans.

The commander of the division which stood next to Sherman was General McClernand one of the many political gentlemen who had been given high military rank during the war. The soldiers called them the "Cornstalk Brigadiers." He told Grant "he profited much by having so able a commander supporting him." A casualty to Sherman that would have taken him from the field that day would have been a sad day for the troops engaged at Shiloh. And how near we came to this. On the 6th Sherman was shot twice, once in the hand and once in the shoulder [illegible] and making a slight wound. A third ball passed through his hat. In addition to this he had several horses shot during the day.

Sherman thoroughly deserved this high praise, all the more because his troops were absolutely undrilled untrained levies.

This battle, ending the second day in the complete repulse of the Confederate army marked a turning point in the war. It was, indeed good news for the tormented mind of Mr Lincoln, for it showed him that his northern soldiers could at least be made to hold their own against what all confederates loved to call the "Chivalry of the South."

Soon after Shiloh General Halleck arrived at Pittsburg Landing and assumed personal command of the army in the field. General Grant was in disgrace, and during the subsequent advance upon Corinth, he had no troops under him. He was nominally the second in command but, in reality, had nothing to do with the operations that led to its capture.

The disasters of the Federal armies on the Potomac led to the supersession of McClellan by Halleck as commander in chief in July [illegible]. Grant was again taken [illegible] and took Halleck's place at Corinth, whilst Sherman assumed [illegible] Memphis [illegible] West Tennessee [illegible] Grant promoted. New Orleans had been taken in May, 1862, and in the winter of that year, the general Federal scheme was that Banks [illegible] Mississippi from [illegible] [illegible] command of [illegible]

The capture of Vicksburg was taken [illegible] Grant's [illegible] Sherman [illegible] about [illegible] the Yazoo river for the purpose of taking [illegible] where it was [illegible] thought to be very strong.

On December [illegible] 1862 [illegible] [illegible] Yazoo [illegible] Walnut Hills.

The attack upon Vicksburg ended in failure [illegible] General Grant [illegible] [illegible] similarly repulsed [illegible] Sherman [illegible] Van Dorn [illegible] Holly Springs and cutting [illegible] Grant's line of communications, forced him to fall back. He could render no assistance to Sherman whilst his retrograde movement made available for the defense of Vicksburg the large force which had been opposed to him.

By January 2, 1863 all Sherman's army had re-embarked and General McClernand arrived with orders to supersede Sherman. This change was made by Mr Lincoln [illegible] who had been persuaded that both Grant and Sherman had dreadfully mismanaged their operations on the Mississippi.

General Grant's original plans for the capture of Vicksburg were not apparently approved by the president or his secretary of war Mr Stanton. Three times within one month the advance had been arrested by telegrams from Washington. McClernand one of the civilian political generals of division in Grant's command, was a personal friend of Mr Lincoln's and of Mr Stanton's. In the month of August 1862 he had got a short leave to Washington and whilst there, was able to convince the president and his secretary for war that the plans and views of such cut and dried soldiers as Grant and Sherman were slow, formal, and although possibly scientific, entirely unsuited for the object intended, and for the means available for its accomplishment. His views and projects were not trammelled, he urged, by any pedantic rules learnt from Jomini, at West Point. The result was a secret order communicated to the general in command of the troops in the Mississippi valley, desiring McClernand to assume command of Sherman's army corps as well as of his own. As a soldier, or a leader, he was not worthy to clean Sherman's pistol, but that general accepted the position with all due submission as an order emanating from the President. In Sherman's own words, he "subsided quietly into the more agreeable office of a corps commander," determined to make that corps a really good one second to none.

Then was re-begun, under this civilian general, what I may term side operations that had no real effect upon the main issue at stake. What Grant termed "this wild goose chase" up the Arkansas river, in January, 1863, contributed little, to the one great point, then of paramount importance, namely the capture of Vicksburg. McClernand was soon relieved of his independent command, but attributed this to the jealousy of "the clique of West Pointers, who have been persecuting me for months."

Whistled to Death

It is alleged that for a generation the people of Alexandria, Va., have been afflicted with the whistling-distemper. It has often puzzled the good people of Alexandria to know why General Albert Pike changed his place of residence from this place to Washington a few years ago. His residence at the corner of Cameron and St. Asaph streets was one of the nicest in this town. He had his magnificent library there, and when a few years ago he announced that he had determined to remove to Washington many were the conjectures as to the cause of the move, and many were the causes assigned.

Only a few days before his death the matter was cleared up. In a conversation with a gentleman from this city the general was asked why he had left this city for Washington and his reply was because "the Alexandria people whistle too much." Cor Richmond Dispatch

A Bit of Advice.

At a big shooting party in England Gerard Sturt, now Lord Alington was one of the guests. One of the party who had not succeeded in making himself very popular said to him on the morning of their departure, Would you mind telling me Sturt what you generally give these fellows in the way of tips?" Certainly, I'll tell you with pleasure. I give the gamekeeper so much and the butler so much, etc but" he added "if you will allow me to give you a piece of advice, if I were in your place I would not give them anything at all. You'll never be asked here again. What's the use?" Cecil Clay in London Truth

Obliging

If you do learn your speech by heart do not embellish it with unnecessary apostrophes like a member of the French chamber who in the midst of the most profound silence, said, "In vain do your clamor try to stifle my voice, your rude howls do not intimidate me," or, like Quintilian's orator pleading against Cassius Severus, who suddenly stopping short, cried out to his opponent, "Why do you fix on me that angry scowl?" "I," said Cassius, surprised—"I was not even thinking of you, but since you have it written so I am ready to oblige," at the same time making a hideous grimace which threw the audience into fits of laughter.—Lord Dufferin's Rectorial Address.

No Such Word in His Vocabulary.

Teacher (to new pupil)—You must not bite your fingernails that way, Tommy. You will never throw the quick.

New Pupil—To the what, ma'am?

"To the quick. Don't you know what that means?"

"Nome. Never heard of such a thing as quick."

"Why, where do you come from, Tommy?"

"From ———"

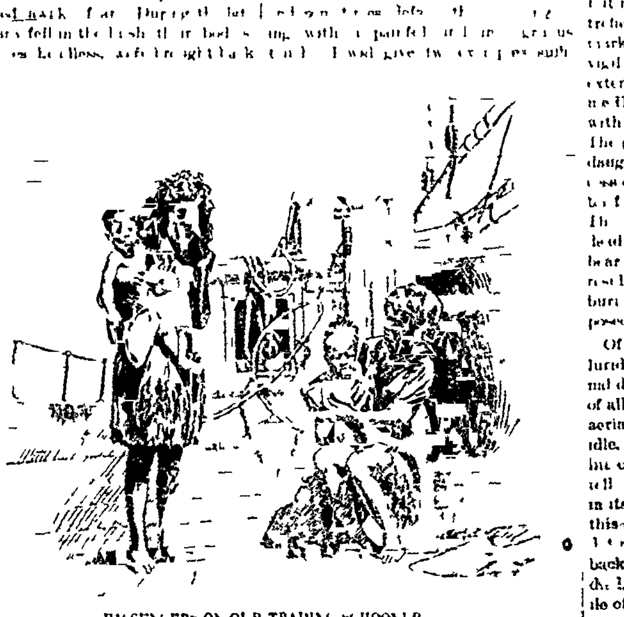
[Name of city omitted for fear its insertion might lead to another boycott against the World's fair.] Chicago Tribune.

THE SOUTH SEAS.

STEVENSON'S LETTERS FROM A LEISURELY TRAVELER

More Ghost Stories—The Ghostly Traveler—The Final State of the Dead and Their [illegible]

[illegible]



PASSENGERS ON OUR TRADING SCHOONER.

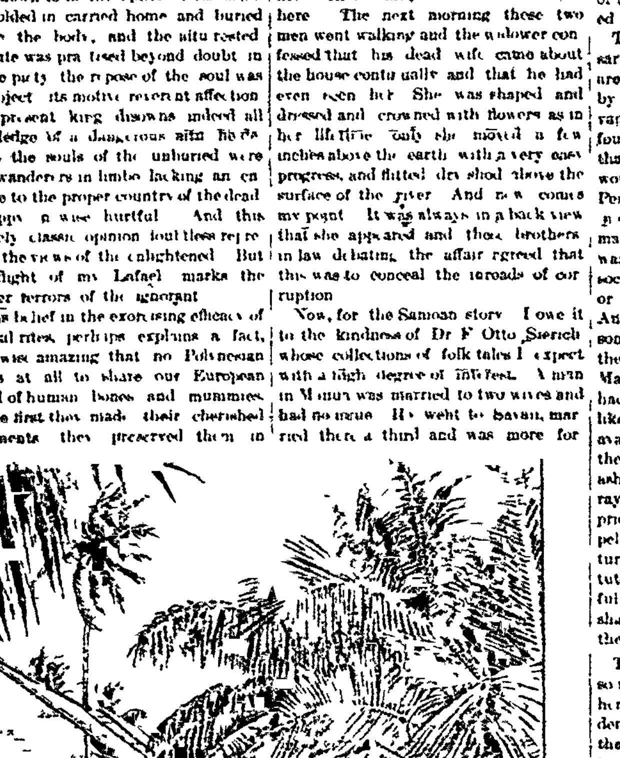
by native pastors and interred but this (I know not why) was insufficient and the spirit still lingered on the theatre of death. When peace returned a singular scene was enacted in many places, and chiefly round the high gorges of Luatuanuu where the struggle was long centred and the loss had been severe. Kinswomen of the dead came carrying a mat or sheet and guided by survivors of the fight, the place of death was earnestly sought out, the sheet was spread upon the ground and the women, moved with pious anxiety, sat about and watched it. If any living thing alighted it was twice brushed away; upon the third coming it was known to be the spirit of the dead, was folded in carried home and buried beside the body, and the aitu rested. The rite was practised beyond doubt in simple piety, the repose of the soul was its object, its motive reverent affection. The present king disowns indeed all knowledge of a dangerous aitu. He declares the souls of the unburied were only wanderers in limbo lacking an entrance to the proper country of the dead, unhappy, nowise hurtful. And this severely classic opinion doubtless represents the views of the enlightened. But the flight of my Lafael marks the grosser terrors of the ignorant.

This belief in the exorcising efficacy of funeral rites, perhaps explains a fact, otherwise amazing, that no Polynesian seems at all to share our European dread of human bones and mummies. Of the first they made their cherished ornaments; they preserved them in houses or in mortuary caves, and the watchers of royal sepulchres dwelt with their children among the bones of generations. The mummy even in the making was as little feared. In the Marquesas [illegible] in the household with continual anointing and exposure to the sun; in the Carolines upon the furthest west, it is still cured in the smoke of the family hearth. Head hunting besides, still lives around my doorstep in Samoa, and not ten years ago, in the Gilberts, the wife must disinter, cleanse, polish and thenceforth carry about with her, by day and night the head of her dead husband. In all these cases we may suppose the process, whether of cleansing or of drying, to have fully exorcised the aitu.

But the Paumotuan belief is more obscure. Here the man is duly buried and has to be watched. He is duly watched, and the spirit goes abroad in spite of watches. Indeed it is not the purpose of the vigils to prevent these wanderings, only to mollify by polite attention the inveterate malignity of the dead. Neglect (it is supposed) may irritate and thus invite his visits, and the aged and weakly sometimes balance risks, and, like our widow, stay at home. And observe, it is the dead man's kindred and next friends who thus deprecate his fury with nocturnal watchings. Even the piacular vigil is held sufficiently wide apart—one from Tahiti, one from Samoa.

And first from Tahiti. A man went to visit the husband of his sister then some time dead. In her life the sister had been dainty in the island fashion and went always adorned with a coronet of flowers. In the midst of the night the brother awoke and was aware of a heavenly fragrance going to and fro in the dark house. The lamp I must suppose to have burned out, no Tahitian would have slept without one lighted. Awhile he lay wondering and delighted, then called upon the rest. "Do none of you smell flowers?" he asked. "O," said his brother in law, "we are used to that here." The next morning these two men went walking and the widower confessed that his dead wife came about the house continually and that he had even seen her. She was shaped and dressed and crowned with flowers as in her lifetime; only she moved a few inches above the earth with a very easy progress, and flitted dry shod above the surface of the river. And now comes my point. It was always in a back view that she appeared and these brothers in law debating the affair agreed that this was to conceal the inroads of corruption.

Now, for the Samoan story. I owe it to the kindness of Dr F Otto Sierich whose collections of folk tales I expect with a high degree of interest. A man in Manua was married to two wives and had no issue. He went to Savaii, married there a third and was more fortunate. When his wife was near her time he remembered he was in a strange island like a poor man, and when his child was born he must be shamed for lack of gifts. It was in vain his wife [illegible] He [illegible] to his father in Manua seeking help, and with what he could get set off in the night to re-embark. Now his wives heard of his coming; they were incensed; he did not stay to see them but went to the beach by his canoe, intercepted and slew him. Now the third wife lay asleep in Savaii; her babe was born and slept by her side; and she was awakened by the spirit of her husband. "Get up," he said, "my father is sick in Manua, and we must go to visit him." "It is well," said she, "take you the child while I carry its mats." "I cannot carry the child," said the spirit, "I am too cold from the sea." Now when they were on board the canoe the wife smelt carrion. "How is this?" she said. "What have you in the canoe that I should smell carrion?" "It is nothing in the canoe," said the spirit. "It is the land wind blowing down the mountains, where some beast lies dead." It appears it was still night when they reached Manua, the swiftest passage upon record, and as they entered the reef the bale fires burned in the village. Again she asked him to carry the child, but now he need no more dissemble. "I cannot," [illegible]



A SETTLEMENT ON A PRIVATE ISLAND.

[illegible] Dr Sierich's [illegible] the tale [illegible] will observe that though the man was [illegible] the ghost was already [illegible] infected with the putrefaction were the mark of the essence of a spirit. The vigil on the Paumotuan grave does not extend beyond two weeks, and they told me this period was thought to coincide with that of the resolution of the body. The ghost always marked with decay, the danger seemingly ending with the process of dissolution. [illegible] attempting matter for the theorist. But it will not do. The lady of the flowers had been long dead and her spirit was still supposed to bear the brand of perishability. The resident had been more than a fortnight buried and his vampire was still supposed to go the rounds.

Of the last state of the dead from the lurid Mangaian legend in which infernal deities harass and destroy the souls of all to the various submarine and aerial limbos where the dead feast, float idle, or resume the occupations of their life on earth it would be wearisome to tell. One story I give for it is singular in itself, is well known in Tahiti, and has this of interest that it is post-Christian, being indeed from but a few years back. A Princess of the reigning house [illegible] transported to the neighboring isle of Raiatea fell there under the empire of a spirit who condemned her to climb cocoa palms all day and bring them the nuts; was found after some time in this miserable servitude by a second spirit, one of her own house, and by him upon her lamentations, reconveyed to Tahiti where she found her body still marked but already swollen with the approaches of corruption. It is a lovely point in the tale that on the sight of this dishonored tabernacle the princess prayed she might continue to be numbered with the dead. But it seems it was too late, her spirit was replaced by the least dignified of entrances and her startled family beheld the body move. The seeming purgatorial labors, the helpful kindred spirit, and the horror of the princess at the sight of her tainted body are all points to be remarked.

The truth is the tales are not necessarily consistent in themselves, and they are further darkened for the stranger by an ambiguity of language. Ghosts, vampires, spirits and gods are all confounded. And yet I seem to perceive that (with exceptions) those whom we would count gods were not maleficent. Permanent spirits haunt and do murder in corners of Samoa, but those legitimate gods of Upolu and Savaii, whose wars and cricketings of late convulsed society I did not gather to be dreaded, or not with a like fear. The spirit of Anaa that ate souls is certainly a fearsome inmate, but the high gods, even of the archipelago, seem even helpful. Mahinui, for whom one convict-catechist had been named—the spirit of the sea, like a Proteus, endowed with endless avatars, came to the assistance of the shipwrecked, and carried them ashore in the guise of a ray fish. The same divinity bore priests from isle to isle about the archipelago, and by his aid, within the century persons have been seen to fly. The tutelar deity of each isle is likewise helpful and by a particular form of wedge shaped cloud on the horizon announces the coming of a ship.

To one who conceives of these atolls so narrow, so barren, so beset in the sea, here would seem a superfluity of ghostly denizens. And yet there are more. In the various brackish pools and ponds, beautiful women with long red hair are seen to rise and bathe, only (timid as mice) on the first sound of feet upon the coral they dive again forever. They are known to be healthy and harmless living people, dwellers of an underworld, and the same fancy is current in Tahiti where also they have the hair red. Tero is the Tahitian name; the Paumotuan, Mokurea.

[illegible] white sailors who ply in the archipelago have become infected with superstitions or what seem to be so. It is possible enough that an atoll may be visible at great distances, by the green radiance of the lagoon projected on the sky [illegible]. That a cloud always indicates the position of a navigable passage [illegible] may deny.

Robert Louis Stevenson.

A Chinese Opinion.

It is impossible to understand these barbarous people. One thing is certain—if they do a thing they do it with all their might. Thirty years ago they had a big civil war. The whole country was turned into military camps and battlefields and everybody, even to the women folk, were engaged in the war in one way or another, and one army numbered 2,000,000 men. And now there are young men old enough to vote, who had never seen a company of soldiers in their life.

In fact these people seem to think that another war will never break out, especially in their part of the world. A person can travel clear across the American continent without seeing a soldier, and follow the main lines of travel too. In fact, at the present time there is only about one soldier for every 2,000 persons, while Russia has one soldier to every ninety.—Peking Gazette.

A Close Ahem.

Miss Frolique—Mr. [illegible] met me in the dark hallway last night and kissed me.

Miss Caustique—Mistaken identity, probably.—[illegible]'s Weekly.

W. F. McKEEHAN

WILL SELL YOU *20 lbs best granulated sugar for $1.00*, with a bill of goods amounting to $1 00

[illegible price list]

Goods delivered free in this city; also to Colorado City and Roswell. Telephone 130. Terms cash.

W. F. McKEEHAN,
118 South Tejon St.

LINUS E. SHERMAN,
United States Land and Pension Attorney,
Will practice before any Land Office or the Pension Department. Contests and difficult cases a specialty.

Insurance, Loans and Real Estate

If you have property to rent or sell, if you want to buy improved or unimproved property in any part of the city, if you want to exchange any kind of property [illegible] or other property, if you want a loan on most favorable terms, be sure to see me at the

COLORADO REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE.
103 Pike's Peak Avenue.
LINUS E. SHERMAN.

[illegible], President. [illegible] De La Vergne, Vice Pres. [illegible], Cashier

The Exchange National Bank
CAPITAL, $100,000.

DIRECTORS:
P. E. Dow, W. S. Nichols, Geo. De La Vergne, N. O. Johnson, D. M. Holden, A. L. Lawton, D. Hanna, K. H. [illegible], J. A. Himebaugh, Geo. H. Cake, A. S. Holbrook.

[illegible] AND ELECTRICAL WORK! Of Every Description.
Novelties, Model Making, and General Repair Work.
HASSELL & FALCON, [illegible] West Huerfano St.

THE P. O. S. of A.
Building, Loan and Investment [illegible] Of Colorado Springs, Colo.
The only local building and loan association doing business in El Paso county. The best and surest way to obtain a home on monthly installments. Over one hundred homes now being paid for in Colorado City and Colorado Springs through our association.

DIRECTORS.
Chas. L. Gillingham, President. Dr T. G. Horn, Vice Pres. A. A. McGovney, Treasurer. J. A. Leech. A. L. Humphrey. F. J. Steinmetz. C. M. Sherman. B. S. Poley. A. H. White.
For further information call on or address J. H. THEDINGA, Sec'y, Colorado Springs, Colo. C. M. SHERMAN, Collector for Union City. Books now open for third shares of stock.

BICYCLES! On Installments WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE. All sizes, grades and prices. Catalogues free. A. T. ADKINS, No. 106 North Tejon Street.

MAITLAND COAL! Lump and Nut
Union Ice and Coal Co. No. 28 W. Vermijo Ave.
Order books at [illegible], next door to the [illegible], and Hill [illegible], 100 North Tejon street.

HOTEL VICTOR, 18th and Larimer Sts., Denver, Colo. AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS.
Also HOTEL RICHELIEU, Tremont St., opposite Broadway Theatre. A Select Family Hotel.

COLORADO SPRINGS STONE YARD.
General Contractors of Stonework. STONE CUT TO ORDER. All orders receive prompt attention. Office and yards north of [illegible] Park.
A. F. ARQUETT, Prop.

GOSHEN BROS., Manufacturers of Pressed and Common Brick. Contractors in brick work, plastering and stuccoing. All kinds of building supplies on hand. Jobbing promptly done. OFFICE 122 NORTH TEJON ST.

NOW IS THE TIME TO ORDER *Window and Door Screens.* Agent for Miller's Patent Blind. [illegible] JOSEPH DOBIES. [illegible] South of Court House on [illegible] Ave.

BLACK MAGIC [illegible] Gold [illegible] [illegible] Address A. W. CHELIUS & CO., Lock Box 80, [illegible] Nevada [illegible]

SUESS BROS. [illegible] PLUMBING [illegible] GAS FITTING [illegible]

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

CAPTAIN JONES OF THE ROSE.

BY W. CLARK RUSSELL.

Seven men sat in a gloomy wooden … beam that ran athwart the ceiling swung a sort of coffee pot, from the spout of which spurted a smoking and stinking flame, whose disgusting fumes were to be everywhere tasted in the atmosphere of the darksome wooden cave. The seven men were seated, not on morocco chairs or velvet sofas, but on rude boxes, whose lids were scored by the cutting up of cake tobacco. There were one or two pillars or stanchions in this gloomy wooden cave, from which dangled several oilskin coats and oilskin leggings, and under the ceiling hung a number of bags called hammocks, with here and there a ragged blanket peeping over the edge, or an old shoe showing through the meshes. In the midst of the ceiling was a square hole called a hatch, down which this day there floated very little daylight, owing partly to the hatch being small and partly to the sky being overcast with clouds.

Had these seven men seated in this interior been cleanly shaven, and had they been appareled in well washed colored shirts, sleeved waistcoats, comfortable trousers, and caps with naval peaks, they would have passed as a harmless, respectable body of seafaring men persons who would say "mum" to a lady when addressed by her, and answer intelligently and respectfully when asked about the weather. But as they now sat they looked a sulky and wild set of fellows as one could imagine, strangely and fearfully attired, grimy of face and hairy, booted with half Wellingtons and belted in Wapping fashion, and timid people would have thought that they carried a murderous air because each man wore a sheath upon his hip, in which lay a very sharp knife.

The wooden cave in which these men sat rose and fell as though it were the extreme end of a long board violently see-sawed, and this motion, combined with the smell of the fumes of the slush fed lamp and a vapor rising out of a small tub of boiled pork, not to mention other odors such as might be produced by well worn, newly greased sea boots, bedding which had had several voyages round the world, sooty clay pipes, old … stale salt water and many mysteries of malodorous commodities stowed below in the hold and forepeak, must instantly have upset the stomach of any landsman who out of curiosity should have put his head into the little hatch to see what was inside of it.

This cave was indeed a ship's forecastle, but the seven men who sat in it were mariners who had for many years been tossed by the various oceans of the world, and could not possibly have been made sick, even though they should have been offered a handsome reward to be. One of them was a large, strong man with a shaggy head of hair and a … like rope yarns. He looked as though he had taken a header and come up again to blow crowned with seaweed. This strong man suddenly, and with a sulky fury of gesture, whipped the knife out of the sheath that was strapped to his hip, and plunging it into a lump of pork lifted the horrid block into the air and cried out:

"Here it is again!"

As he pronounced these words the little square of hatch was obscured by the interposition of a man's body.

"The smell of that there pork," said the voice belonging to the body in the hatch, "is something to sit upon, something strong enough to lean agin. Why, a man might turn to and chop them fumes into first-class bunk board. Talk o' strength!"

"Come below, cook!" bawled one of the seven men.

"No; I've got to see to the capt'n's dinner. But I'm of ye if there's to be trouble. When I signed it was for wittles and a dry bottom and a ship's company. Pump, pump and nothen to eat! Nothen to eat and pump, pump! Here's logic as don't tally with this covey's reckoning for one." And the man, violently smiting himself upon the breast, disappeared.

The powerful sailor who had held the pork aloft while the cook discoursed, shook it off the blade into the tub again, and spat.

"It's about time," said he, "that all hands was agreed."

"All hands is agreed," said one of the sailors, "'cepting that blooming Dutchman, Peter. But if he don't come into it it'll be a bad job for one of us if, on some dark night, him and me happens to be aloft together."

"That there Peter," said a sailor, "was a-boasting to me that he'd ha' shipped for a pound a month. D'ye know he'd eat a shipmate's shirt if by so doing he thought he would airn a shilling by saving his allowance."

"This is sweet meat for Peter," said one of the seven, pointing to the pork, "and a pound a month is good money to Peter, and if Peter and the likes of him could get their way, then if ye wanted to see what sort of a man an English sailor looked like ye'd have to ask the master of the fust workhus as hore in 'right to show ye him."

"What a blazing fool a fellow makes of hisself when he goes to sea!" exclaimed a man with red hair and a broken nose. "I might ha' been a market gard'ner had I stayed ashore. Think of that! What did I run away for? For the likes of this for a parlor," said he, waving his hand round the forecastle, "and for the likes of you," pointing to the hammocks, "for a bed, and the likes of that muck," he added, pointing to the pork, "as a … But no growling's allowed. No, no! Tell 'em that pickled dog ain't pork and that wermin ain't ship's bread and you're taken afore the magistrate and committed and locked up and left to rot, whilst the blooming Dutchmen are getting all the jobs, because pickled dog to them is pork and wermin a relish."

He struck his fist heavily upon the chest on which he sat and fastened his eyes upon his huge knuckles whilst he turned them about, as though he were … a sample of coal.

"We're keeping all on a-hunting," exclaimed a quiet looking seaman, addressing the others over his folded arms. "What's to be the border of the day?"

"A bust up," answered the strong man who bore the nickname of Black Sam. "Here we are, sixteen days out, … overboard, and not enough … by six able seamen to work the ship, … making water, and requiring to be pumped every four hours, a-eat fit to make a wulture ill, ship's bread old and wormy, and the rest of us men's stores ship sweepings. Now this being so, I'm agoing to knock off work for one."

"And me for another—" "And me for another," went in a growl from mouth to mouth.

"There's the mate and there's the carpenter," continued Black Sam. "If the capt'n can work the ship with them two, well and good. But Peter he shan't have. Rather than that cuss of a Dutchman should be agin us and on the capt'n's side, I'd—" He projected his arm and worked with his powerful hairy hand to strangle something in the air.

At this point the square of hatchway was again darkened, and the salt, husky voice of the carpenter called down: "Below there! Hain't the starboard watch got their dinner yet? Tumble up! Tumble up! The wind's drawed ahead, and the yards want trimming."

"Tumble up!" exclaimed Black Sam. "Don't you be holding your nose too long over the hatch, or it'll be you as'll be tumbling down. Can't ye smell it? Oh, it's nothen but us men's dinner. There's plenty left if ye've a mind for a bite."

"Who's that a jawing?" exclaimed Mr. Chips, who combined the duty of second mate with that of ship's carpenter. "Tumble up, I tell you. The wind's drawed ahead."

"Catch it and smell it for yourself,"

"LIE NUMBER TWO," SAID THE CAPTAIN.

shouted the seaman, plunging his hand into the mess kid and hurling a lump of pork through the hatch. The sailors heard the hurried steps of Mr. Chips as he went aft.

"He'll be telling the old man," said Black Sam; "let's go on deck and have it out. Lads I'll do the talking part, with your good leave. We don't want no language. Civility's a trump card in these here traverses. We all knows what we mean to get, and I'll say it for ye."

He led the way; his shipmates followed; they gained the forecastle and stood in a group gazing at the after part of the ship.

The vessel was the Rose, from Liverpool to an East African port. She was an old fashioned composite ship, but her lines were those of a yacht, and there were few vessels then afloat which could look at her on a bowline. Her yards were immensely square, and she carried swinging booms and main skysail mast, and her burden was between six and seven hundred tons. Such a ship as this demanded twenty of a crew at the least, not to mention master, mates and "idlers." Instead of twenty the Rose had sailed with ten men in the forecastle and a cook in the galley, and the others were a carpenter, who acted as second mate, an Only Mate, and the captain. Of the slender crew, two had been swept overboard in a gale of wind. They were foreigners, and the English jacks did not lament their shipmates' end, but on the contrary grinned fiendishly when it was discovered that the foreigners were gone, and they hideously wished that all Dutchmen who signed articles for the red ensign of England would go and fall overboard as those two foreigners had, and as promptly, too, so that nobody concerned might be kept waiting.

During the gale in which the two Dutchmen had perished, the ship had been so strained as to oblige the hands to serve the pumps every four hours. Undermanned, leaky, the provision rotten! There must be a limit to patience and endurance, even though the sufferer be a sailor. The seven seamen lumped together on the forecastle of the Rose stood staring aft. The cook, a pale man, lounged in his galley door, half in and half out, and his face wore an expression of sour expectation. The carpenter, as I may call him, was talking to the captain, and the Only Mate was slowly rising through the companion hatch as the body of seamen stood staring.

The captain, whose name was Jones, was a tall, lean, gaunt man, his face of the color of sulphur, his appearance decidedly Yankee, though he happened to belong to Limehouse. He wore square toed boots, a cloak that might have been taken from the shoulders of a stage bandit and a sugar loafed hat. The hair on his face consisted of a beard that fell from under his chin like a goat's, and his eyes were black, brilliant and restless.

The Only Mate, whose name was Johnson, was about half the captain's height. The ocean had done its work with him, had withered up his face, dried the marrow out of his bones, put a turn in either leg, so that his walk was like a pantomime clown's. Instead of being an Only Mate he should have formed the eighth part of a mate. You would have thought that eight at least of such men as Mr. Johnson should go to the making of an Only Mate for the Rose had you set your glance from his dried and kinked figure to the body of men … particularly to the giant Black Sam, who, with the rest, continued to gaze aft.

The carpenter, or second mate, was a brown faced man of about 50, but brine had taken the place of blood in his veins, and he looked … with his white locks and rounded back and long, hanging arms, whose fingers were curled in the manner of fish hooks. At the wheel stood the Scandinavian seaman, Peter, the like of whom you may see any day blowing in a German band in the streets of London, veal colored, freckled, yellow haired, a figure loosely put together, and as meaningless an expression of countenance as a dally's.

The captain was puffing at a long cigar that drooped between his lips. Presently he pulled his cigar from his mouth, and shouted: "We don't want all hands. The starboard watch can trim sail, starboard watch!" and replacing his cigar he fell to swiftly striding the quarter deck to and fro.

The seven sailors marched aft and came to a stand a little abaft the main mast. Black Sam advanced himself by a step, and exclaimed:

"Capt'n Jones, us men don't mean to do no more work until our wrongs are righted."

The captain, speaking with a cigar in his mouth, halted opposite the men and said: "What are your wrongs? Are you too well fed? Are you growing too fat for the want of work? Say the word and I'll right their wrongs for ye fast enough."

"Ye've got a sow under that there long boat, Capt'n Jones," said Black Sam. "Would ye give her the wittles us men have to live on and work hard on? No! And why? Because the life and health of a sow is of more consequence to the likes of such men as you and the owners of this vessel than the life and health of a sailor."

Captain Jones clinched his fist and glared. But what is the use of one man clenching his fist and glaring at seven savage, hairy, resolved British seamen, and the captain might well know that he was but one man to the whole ship's company, for the Only Mate stood at the rail looking over the side as though he were a passenger, willing to listen, but rather anxious not to be involved, while the carpenter had stepped aft, and was dividing his attention between the compass card and the main royal. The captain looked around him. He then puffed a few moments at his cigar, while an expression entered his face that would have persuaded shrewder observers than the sailors he confronted that he intended to keep his temper.

"What have you to complain of?"

Several sailors spoke at once. Black Sam elevated his immense hairy fist.

"We complain of this," said he. "First, the ship ain't seaworthy."

"Lie number one," said the captain.

"She ain't seaworthy," continued Black Sam, with a menacing note of storm in his deepening voice. "You're as good a sailor as we are, I suppose, and ye must know that a ship that needs to be pumped out every four hours ain't seaworthy."

"Next?" said the captain.

"All the wittles is rotten to the heart. Is this food for a man?" and Black Sam, putting his hand in his breast, pulled out a biscuit and extended it to the captain. But the captain looked elsewhere, and Black Sam, with his face full of blood, dashed the biscuit on to the deck at the captain's feet, on which one of the sailors cried out, "See how they run!"

"Lie number two," said the captain. "Next?"

"Your ship's stores are rotten to the heart," said Black Sam. "The vessel's taking in water faster than she should and … The crew are about seven less than the complement of such a vessel ought to be, and that ye know also. And here we are to tell ye this: that we're willing to go on pumping the vessel out for the next three days for our lives' sake, but not for yourn; but that we don't do another stroke of work unless you shifts your hellum and heads for the nearest port, where ye can ship more hands and wittles fit for men to eat. But if at the end of three days nothen's done, then we shall give up pumping, take the boats and leave you and Mr. Chips and the mate to keep the ship afloat by yourselves, if ye can. That's your mind, mates?"

"That's our mind!" was echoed in a hurricane chorus.

The captain looked up aloft at his canvas, then around at the sea, then at his Only Mate and at Chips, …, and at Peter at the wheel. His sulphur colored face was dark with temper. Nevertheless he spoke deliberately:

"This ship's going to make her passage. The leaks' nothing, the stores are first class, and there are more of ye than are wanted to do the work of the vessel."

He called to Mr. Johnson the Only Mate, who approached him with a glance at the men that was certainly not remarkable for spirit.

"Mr. Johnson," said the captain, "you've heard what passed?"

"I have, sir," answered the Only Mate.

"These fellows will go forward," continued the captain; "they will swing in their hammocks and they will smoke their pipes; but no more stores are to be served out to them—no, not so much as a fragment of that excellent bread which lies wasted on the decks here until they consent to turn to. Then, I don't doubt, it will be all plain sailing again. Go forward now!" he cried, in a voice the sudden ring of which was like the report of a pistol. "Mr. Johnson, I'll take the wheel, while you, Mr. Chips and Peter, trim sail."

"Peter!" roared Black Sam, "we men have knocked off work till we're righted. If you lend the capt'n a hand, and side with him agin us—"

And again he advanced his enormous arm and caused his fist to writhe.

"Mr. Cheeps," said Peter, "take this wheel; I am onwell," and letting go the spokes the Dutchman marched forward and joined his shipmates, who roared out a defiant huzza as the whole eight of them, with the cook in their wake, made their way to the forecastle and disappeared.

Sailors have no friends and Captain Jones knew it. There are societies in Great Britain for the prevention of the ill usage of most things living, from women to dogs, from children to singing birds, but there is no society for the prevention of cruelty to sailors. Captain Jones knew that he had the power to starve his men into compliancy. Nevertheless he passed a very uneasy night. When the morning broke the Only Mate and Mr Chips were nearly dead of fatigue, for … had … the hours of darkness, and the ship was a big one, and there were but two men, the third being at the wheel, to let go and clew up, and haul down and make snug as best two men might.

When the morning broke Captain Jones looked as if he had just come out of hospital; Mr. Chips, who stood at the wheel, might readily have passed for a man of 70, and the Only Mate, … lighting the galley fire, … as if he had been towed overboard during the greater part of the night.

"Those blackguards in the forecastle will be wanting their breakfast," said the captain, "and you'll have them laying aft presently … long to turn to."

The men, however, did not show themselves. They perfectly understood that the ship could not be navigated as things went, and that the captain must come round to their views before the day had passed, and, indeed, long before the day passed, should a change of weather happen presently, and they grinned man after man as they furtively peeped through the scuttle and saw old Chips at the wheel looking 70 years old, and Captain Jones as though he was just come out of hospital, and the Only Mate as though he had been towed overboard, and they preserved their grin, man after man, as they looked aloft and saw the unfurled royals and topgallant sails fluttering, and the staysails hanging loose, and the yards very ill braced backed.

"We've got yesterday's mock of pork," said Black Sam, "and the bread locker ain't empty. If the old man were the devil himself we'd weather him out. But the ship mustn't be allowed to sink the … of three days," and forthwith the sailors greatly rose through the hatch and in silence walked to the pumps, which they plied until they sucked, and then returned to the forecastle. But there was no novelty in this proceeding, for they had kept their faith with the captain, and at every four hours throughout the night a gang had turned out to pump the ship.

While Captain Jones, sitting on the skylight, was drinking some coffee which the Only Mate had boiled, the carpenter, Mr. Chips, munching a biscuit at his side, and the Only Mate munching another biscuit at the wheel, a sail hove in view. The breeze was light and the sea smooth. Captain Jones hoisted the English ensign union down, and at about 9 o'clock in the morning the two vessels were nearly abreast of each other, the Rose with her topsail to the mast, the yards having been swung by Captain Jones and Mr. Chips taking the braces to the quarter deck capstan. The stranger was a large, light bark, with painted ports. She, too, had backed her topsail.

"There is no use in hailing," said Captain Jones, addressing the Only Mate; "lower that quarter boat, Mr. Johnson, and go aboard with Mr. Chips. Tell the captain of the bark that my men have refused duty, and ask him if he will oblige us with the loan of a couple of hands to carry the bark to — ," and he named a convenient port.

Forthwith a boat was lowered, and in a few minutes Mr. Chips and the Only Mate were pulling away as for their lives for the big, tight bark with painted ports. The captain, grasping the wheel, stood watching. Now and again a hairy head showed in the forecastle hatch, and the noise of a hoarse laugh floated aft to the ears of Captain Jones. The boat reached the side of the bark, a rope … was thrown, and the Only Mate made the boat fast to it. Both men then clambered over the side of the vessel and disappeared.

The captain gazed eagerly, and while he stood looking a hoarse voice roared the following weather worn lines through the forecastle scuttle:

"You parliament of England, you lords and … too,
Consider well what you're about and what you mean to do;
You're now at war with Yankees; I'm sure you'll rue the day
You roused the sons of Liberty in North America."

The time passed. Captain Jones stood at the wheel with his eyes fixed upon the bark. Suddenly he ran to the companionway, picked a telescope out of its bracket, and, kneeling at the rail, directed the glass at the bark. He remained motionless with his eye at the telescope for some minutes, then stood up and sent a glance aloft, and look that swept the wide platform of his own decks, and his hollow, gaunt countenance wore an expression of perplexity, dismay and wrath, all combining a look that made him appear more than ever as though just out of hospital.

"By this, and by that, and by t'other," he roared, using words which, as they cannot be described, must be left to the imagination, "who'd ha' thought of two such this and that and something else suggesting whelps?" and even as he thus used language which cannot be written, the bark swung her yards … to fill upon the sails, and letting go Captain Jones' boat, which dropped quietly astern, sidled along her course … flying jibboom end pointing at something west of north.

Captain Jones stood looking as though bereft of his reason, and many and awful were the words which leapt from his lips. Again he looked along his deserted decks. There was nothing to be seen in the shape of human nature but a single head showing in the forescuttle, and the head appeared to be graphically describing what its eyes beheld to the hidden bodies beneath, else how should Captain Jones account for the continued roar of derisive laughter which saluted his ears. He stood alone upon his deck; neither the Only Mate nor the carpenter had been … and Captain Jones was perfectly right in not doubting for a moment that they had deserted him.

He rushed forward.

"Men," he bawled, "up with ye! You shall have your way. I'm a lonely man. Don't stop to consider. Ye shall have your way, but you must …"

Upon this, up through the hatch, with the agility of a seaman, sprang Black Sam. He was followed by the cook and Peter, and in a jiffy all hands were on deck.

"See that bark?" roared the captain. "The mate and Mr Chips have deserted me for her. They've stolen my boat. No! I'm not going to stop to pick her up. She'll be £15 against Mr Johnson and six months atop of it for robbery. I'm going to follow that bark; I'm going to get those two men out of her. If the bark don't surrender 'em I'm going to run her down. Turn to now, my lads, and you shall have your way."

"Well, we see you're in a hurry, cap'n," said Black Sam, "and as ye know what our wrongs is, and as ye mean to right 'em in the manner I took the liberty of pointing out yesterday, we'll turn to. Give your orders, and you'll find us willing."

The captain forthwith gave his orders. His commands would not be understood by the landsmen. Enough if I say that in a very short time the Rose, fully clothed in canvas, was standing with her head direct for the bark, an able seaman at the wheel, the captain pacing the quarter deck, the cook preparing breakfast for the … sailors, each of them with a glass of grog …, him looking at the distant figure of the bark over the bows.

The Rose, as I have said, was a clipper. The wind had somewhat freshened, and in this pursuit the vessel brought it about a point before the beam. Far ahead … the bark, tall and unsightly, heeling out to the sun a space of green copper, while at this moment a foretopmast studding sail went slowly soaring to the yardarm. Captain Jones gave a loud laugh of contempt. He knew that his ship could sail three feet to the bark's one, even though the chase should heap the canvas of a Royal George upon herself. He went on to his forecastle and sent a man aft for a large blackboard, upon which he wrote in chalk:

… …

As the Rose overhauled the bark, and had she been a steamer she could not have overtaken her more swiftly—the blackboard was held on high by a couple of seamen so that it could be read on board the stranger. Captain Jones on the forecastle head watched the chase through his glass. The words "Martha M. Stubbs, Windsor, N. S.," were written in large white letters upon her stern. Nothing was to be seen of Mr. Chips and the Only Mate. A man wearing a fur hat, resembling Robinson Crusoe's, paced the short poop of the bark. He carried a glass in his hand, and to judge by the frequent glances he directed at the Rose it was to be guessed that he had interpreted the handwriting on the blackboard.

The breeze freshened. Sheets and tacks strained to the increased pressure. The Rose with foam midway to the hawsepipe, went steering alongside the bark within pistol shot.

SIGNALLING THE PRAGUE.

"Hard up!" shrieked the man in the Robinson Crusoe cap, and the fellow at the helm made the wheel spin like the driving wheel of a locomotive.

"Hard up and into him!" roared Captain Jones, and round flazed the wheel of the Rose in true firework fashion.

For the next two hours the Rose was occupied in endeavoring to run down the bark, the bark on her side cutting a hundred nimble nautical capers to evade the bearing stem of the enraged Jones. But at the end of two hours it had become plain to the man in the Robinson Crusoe hat that the Rose was in earnest. He then gave up, backed his main topsail yard, and sent the Only Mate and Mr. Chips aboard the Rose in a boat pulled by two men. Captain Jones at once put Mr. Chips into irons and sent the Only Mate to his cabin. He then called to the two fellows who were sitting in the boat under the gangway:

"Are ye undermanned?"

"Fearfully," was the answer.

"I thought so," said Captain Jones. "Step on board, my livelies, and have a glass of grog afore you return."

The two men cheerfully crawled over the side, but instead of giving them a glass of grog apiece Captain Jones ordered them forward to turn to with the rest of the crew, and with his own hand let go the line which held the bark's boat to the Rose. Sail was then trimmed, and in less than three hours the bark was hull down though still in pursuit of the Rose.

The Only Mate admitted, with a countenance of hate and loathing, that he was sick of the Rose, sick of Captain Jones, that he hadn't any intention of working a big vessel of nearly 700 tons single handed with old Chips, the carpenter, and that when he boarded the bark and heard that she was very short handed he accepted the captain's handsome offer of a number of dollars for the rest of the run to Windsor, as did Mr. Chips. The Only Mate added that both he and Mr. Chips were in debt to the Rose as it was and that Captain Jones would have been welcome to their clothes and nautical instruments had the Nova Scotiaman succeeded in getting clear off.

Captain Jones' troubles were now at an end. He wished to put into Lisbon, but the crew refused to work the ship unless he returned to England.

"We're not going to be consulted into blooming distressed mariners," said the crew of the Rose. "No consuls for us. We know them gents. They'd find everything all right, stores sweet, … plentiful, ship tight, and … be; a blooming Portuguese jail then a trip home and a blooming magistrate's inquiry and six weeks o' quod," and so blooming they forced Captain Jones to sail his ship home.

He arrived at Swansea, and handed the Only Mate and Mr. Chips over into the hands of justice. He offered to ship two more hands if his old crew would sail with him, but they said no, not if he shipped 200 more hands, and so they were taken before the magistrates who found the captain in the right and punished the men by a term of imprisonment far in excess of any penalty in jail and hard labor which they would have inflicted upon a man who had merely broken his wife's skull with his heel, or who had only been systematically starving and cruelly treating his child of 10 ever since the neighbors could remember.

Captain Jones shipped a fresh crew and another Only Mate and a new carpenter, but though he stopped his leak he did not ship fresh stores. He sailed out of Swansea Bay October 11, 1869, and has not since been heard of.

THE DINGEE MILLION.

Strange Adventures of a Fortune Left by a Gambler.

Ingersoll Lockwood's Startling Contribution to Our "Possible Cases" Series—A Hair-Raising Episode in the Long Island Crematory.

… Old New Yorkers may remember Dingee's famous … house in lower Greene street. From 1850 to 1860 it was the most fashionable gambling house in the metropolis, its founder, Alphonso Dingee, having been the first to introduce … into the new world. It was in 1859 or a little later that ill health obliged his son Cyril to sell the business out. He retired to his country seat at Bricksburg, quite a palatial residence for those days, where he died shortly after, leaving a round million to … only child, a daughter, Daisy. Spite of the fact that she was … throughout the country as the gambler's daughter, there were several respectable young men … who would have … to administer an estate worth a round million with Daisy thrown in for better or worse.

But Daisy Dingee knew what she wanted, and it was nothing more nor less than to ally herself with the oldest aristocratic family in the country, to wit, the Delurys, whose long white mansion at the other end of the town was as tumbledown and shabby looking as Daisy's was neat, fresh and well kept. Miss Dingee, therefore, … Mr. Monmouth Delury, … mentally and physically a colorless sort of an individual, who for want of sufficient intellect to make an honest living passed his time going to seed with the thousand or so acres of land belonging to him and his maiden sisters, Betty, Prudence and Martha, three women who walked as stiff as their … though they never were known to discuss any subject other than the Delury family.

When … was made known to them they … too faint, but were too stiff to fall over and were obliged to content themselves with gasping out:

"What, Daisy Dingee marry our brother, the head of the Delury family?"

But it was the first idea that had ever entered the … head, and he clung to it with a parent's affection for his firstborn. In a few months Mr. and Mrs. Monmouth Delury set out for Paris with that proverbial speed with which Americans betake themselves to the French capital when occasion offers. They … pleasanter place than Bricksburg. Delury improved rapidly and Daisy fell quite in love with him, made her will in his favor, contracted the typhoid fever and died.

… widower sent for his three sisters to join him. They had but one objection to going—that was … company with the dear old homestead, but they overcame it the day after receiving Monmouth's letter, which happened to be a Friday, and took the Saturday's steamer.

To confess the truth, the Delurys had been so land poor that their spare, aristocratic figures were rather the result of necessity than inclination. Six months of Paris life under the benign protection of Dingee's round million … different women of them. It was wonderful what a metamorphosis Parisian dressmakers and restaurateurs effected in their figures. They became round and plump. They stopped talking about Bricksburg, signed themselves the Misses Delury, of New York, enrolled themselves as patrons of art, gave elegant dinners, and in a very short time set up pretentions to being the leaders of the American colony.

But remorseless fate was at their heels. Figaro unearthed the secret of old Dingee's million and the Delurys suddenly found themselves the sensation of Paris, the butt of ridicule in the comic papers. Monmouth had been in poor health for several months and this killed him.

Dingee's million was now in the eye of the law divided up among his three sisters, but fate willed it otherwise, for the following year Betty, the eldest, died of Roman fever and six months later Prudence fell a victim to rat poison in a small hotel at Grasse, a city of delightful odors in the south of France, whither she had gone in a search of balmy air for her sister Martha, who had suddenly developed symptoms of consumption.

Left thus alone in the world with old Dingee's million and an incurable ailment Martha's only ambition was to reach Bricksburg and die in the old white Delury mansion. It seemed to her that its great, spacious rooms would enable her to breathe more easily and to fight death off for possibly another year.

But it was not to be. She got as far as Paris when old Dingee's million again changed hands, going this time by will to Martha's only relatives, twin brothers, John and William Winkletip, produce dealers in Washington street, New York.

The will was a peculiar one as was to be expected. "I give, devise and bequeath all the property popularly known as the 'Dingee Million' to my cousins John and William Winkletip, produce dealers of New York, as joint tenants for their lives and the life of each of them, with remainder over to the eldest son of the survivor, his heirs and assigns forever, provided that said remainder man shall … at the time of his father's decease and shall then … the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church and devote his life and the income of this estate to the … of legislative enactment … United States for the suppression of gambling and … …

In … the Dingee million … among certain religious and … institutions.

When the news came from Paris informing them of their extraordinary fortune … the Winkletip Brothers, they were … of the old tenement which served as their place of business … As the Winkletips … only … the Dingee million, for … had … yet.

The … son, Cyrus, who … was a worthless … vegetables from sound …

"He will die years before his father," everyone remarked, "and then the gambler's money will go where it ought to go."

There had been a fire next door to the Winkletips about the time the good news had arrived from Paris; a huge warehouse had burned down leaving a brick wall towering sixty feet above the old … tenement in which the brothers did business. They had given notice to the authorities, but the inspectors had pronounced the wall perfectly safe. So the two brothers continued to come and go, in their best Sunday clothes, however, for they were only engaged in settling up their old business.

Suddenly, without the slightest warning, the huge wall fell with a terrific crash upon the wooden tenement, crushing it like an egg shell. When the two brothers were taken out from the ruins John was pronounced dead and a coroner's permit was given to remove him to a neighboring undertaker's establishment. William lived six hours, conscious to the last and grateful to an all-wise Providence that his worthless nephew would now be excluded from any control over the Dingee million.

John Winkletip was a grass widower, his wife, an Englishwoman, having abandoned him and returned to England, and for many years he had made his home with his only other child, a widowed daughter, Mrs. Timmins, who was openly opposed to many of her father's peculiar notions, as she termed them, one of which was his strong advocacy of cremation, he being one of the original stockholders and at the time of his death a director of the Long Island Cremation society.

Consequently Mrs. Timmins gave orders that immediately after the coroner's inquest her father's body should be removed to her residence in Harlem, but as the officers of the cremation society held the solemnly executed direction and authorization of their late … to incinerate his remains, they were advised by the counsel of their corporation that such an instrument would justify them in taking possession of the remains at the very earliest moment possible and removing them to the crematory.

Warned by the undertakers of Mrs. Timmins' threatened interference, they resolved not to risk even the delay

"THE RACE BECAME EVERY INSTANT MORE EXCITING."

necessary to procure a burial casket; in fact it would be a useless expense, anyway; and consequently John Winkletip began his last ride on earth lying in the cool depths of the undertaker's ice-box.

As Mrs. Timmins' cab turned into Washington street she met a hearse, but not until she had reached the undertaker's establishment was her suspicion transformed into certainty by being told that her father's body was already on its way to the crematory.

Mrs. Timmins was a long-headed woman. She knew the uncertainties of cab transportation through the crowded streets below Canal, and dismissing her cab at the Chambers street station of the Third avenue elevated, she was soon speeding on her way to the Long Island city ferry.

This she reached just as a boat was leaving the slip. Misfortune number one. When she finally reached the Long Island side, she threw herself into the carriage nearest at hand, crying out:

"To the crematory! Five dollars extra if you get me there in time!"

It was not many minutes before Mrs. Timmins became aware of the fact that the horse was next to worthless and could scarcely be lashed into a respectable trot. Mrs. Timmins was nearly frantic. Every minute her head was thrust out of the window to urge the hackman to greater speed. There was but one consoling thought, the hearse itself might get blocked or might have missed a boat.

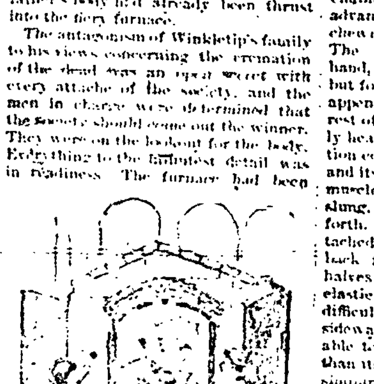
As again and again her head was thrust out of the carriage window, her hair became dishevelled, for she had removed her hat, and the superstitious Hibernian on the box was on the point of abandoning his post at sight of the wild and crazed look presented by Mrs. Timmins. Was she not some one's ghost making this wild and mysterious ride?

But the promise of an extra five dollars kept the man on the box.

Suddenly a cry of joy escaped Mrs. Timmins' lips. The hearse was just ahead of them; but its driver had the better horses and half suspecting that something was wrong, he whipped up vigorously and disappeared in a cloud of dust. Mrs. Timmins' horse was now as wet as if he had been dipped into the river, and she expected every minute to see him give out, but, strange to say, he had warmed up to his work and now in response to the driver's urging broke into a run.

Again Mrs. Timmins caught a glimpse of the black coach of death in the dust cloud ahead of her. The race became every instant more exciting. It was a strange sight and instinctively the farmers in their returning vegetable wagons drew aside to let them pass. Once more the hearse disappeared in the dust clouds. This was the last Mrs. Timmins saw of it until she drew up in front of the crematorium. There it stood with its black doors thrown wide open. She had come too late! Her father's body had already been thrust into the fiery furnace.

The antagonism of Winkletip's family to his views concerning the cremation of the dead was an open secret with every attache of the society, and the men in charge were determined that the society should come out the winner. They were on the lookout for the body. Everything to the minutest detail was in readiness. The furnace had been



"AGAIN THE CRY OF 'HELP' RANG OUT."

pushed to its greatest destroying power, and … the foam flecked and panting horses of the undertaker drew up in front of the entrance to the crematory.

The ice chest was snatched from the hearse, borne hurriedly into the furnace room, set upon the iron platform … into the very center of the white flames whose waving, curling, twisting tongues seemed reaching out to their fullest length, impatient for their prey, and the iron doors slammed shut with a loud resounding clangor.

At this instant a woman, hatless and breathless, with disheveled hair, burst into the furnace room.

"Hold! Hold!" she shrieked, and then her hands flew to her face and, staggering backward and striking heavily against the wall, she sank limp and lifeless in a … the furnace room.

But the two … neither eyes nor … Mrs. … As the doors closed … posts of observation in front of the peepholes, and … the effect of the flames upon the ice chest.

Its wooden covering parted here and there with a loud crack, laying bare the metal case, from the seams of which burst fitful puffs of steam. Then … a sight so strange … two men held their breaths … upon it! By the vapor … pushed back from the … there for an instant as if … some …

Then happened something … caused the men to reel … as if their limbs were paralyzed by … and which painted their faces … deep a pallor as death's own hand … have laid upon them.

From the … came the dull, muffled cry of "Help! Help!"

Making … "Help!" ran out, and … for an instant above … the chest, and then … it, and began to … it up … The doors were barred shut, and John Winkletip …

But the Dingee million seemed to draw back instinctively from the … of the worthless … Winkletip.

With loud cries of joy the various beneficiaries under Martha Delury's will now discovered that Cyrus Winkletip was born on the eleventh day of August, and that as his father had departed this life on the tenth day of August, the son was not of full age when his father died. But the law put an end to this short lived joy by making known one of its curious bits of logic which so often startle the layman.

It was this: The law takes no note of parts of a day, and therefore, as Cyrus Winkletip was of age on the first minute of his twenty-first birthday, he was also of age on the last minute of the day before—consequently on the first minute of the day before he was twenty-one!

This gave the Dingee million to Cy Winkletip!

Under constant and stringent surveillance and tutelage, Cy Winkletip was, after several years of as close application as was deemed safe in view of his weak mental condition, admitted to the ministry in accordance with the provisions of Miss Delury's will.

At last the wicked Dingee million seemed safely launched upon its task of undoing the wrong it had done, but Cy Winkletip's mind ran completely down in five years and he died a wretched, slavering idiot.

Mrs. Timmins … to warn off the Dingee million with a gesture of horror, but, yielding to the solicitation of her friends, she consented to take title in order that she might create a trust with it for some good and noble purpose. To this end by a last will and testament—she created and endowed the American Society for the Suppression of Gambling and Wager-Laying and then died.

The trustees at once began to erect the buildings called for, but before the society had had an opportunity to suppress a single gaming establishment the lawyers at the prayer of Mrs. John Winkletip, Mrs. Timmins' mother, fell tooth and nail upon the trust, which was declared too "vague, shadowy and indefinite to be executed," and the Dingee million, its roundness now sadly shrunken, made its way across the ocean to Mrs. John Winkletip, of Clapham Common, London.

She died last year, and with her the wanderings of the Dingee million came to an end. She willed it to trustees for building and maintaining a hospital for stray dogs and homeless cats, and those learned in the law say that the trust will stand.

INGERSOLL LOCKWOOD.

JAWS OF VARIOUS BEASTS.

How Nature Enables the Animal World to Live and Enjoy Existence.

"… things—The crocodile's lower jaw is not socketed in the skull, as is the case with other animals, but the skull is socketed in the jaw, so that the animal can lift the upper part of its head as upon a hinge, and so capture whatever prey may be at hand without going to the trouble of getting upon its legs. This is a great saving of exertion to the saurian, which delights in wooing soft repose upon the voluptuous and buxom mud bank. It was Herodotus, the father of history, who first commented in recorded writing upon this surprising circumstance respecting the crocodile."

So Osteologist Lucas, of the Smithsonian Institution, was saying to a Star writer, and he added: "You can find another example of nature's adaptation of the jaw to use in the case of certain carnivores, like the otter, a big weasel that has acquired aquatic habits. The jaws of such beasts are so fixed in the sockets that dislocation is impossible. In some instances you cannot, even after the animal is dead, separate the jaw from the head. This arrangement is evidently designed to enable the beast to bite to the greatest advantage without danger that the chewing apparatus will come loose. The elephant's jaw, on the other hand, not being intended for biting but for grinding vegetable food, is an appendage almost separate from the rest of the skull. Although enormously heavy it has only a small articulation connecting it with the upper skull, and its whole weight is carried by the muscles, in which it may be said to be slung, so that it can grind back and forth. A snake's lower jaw is attached to a sort of outrigger extending back from its skull. Also the two halves of the jaw are connected by elastic ligaments, so that it finds no difficulty in so stretching its mouth sideways and perpendicularly as to be able to swallow animals much bigger than itself. Some deepsea fishes are similarly fitted. The human jaw is very loosely socketed in the skull, so that it is often dislocated by the mere act of yawning. Not being intended for biting purposes, offensive or defensive, no attention seems to have been paid by nature to making it fast. While we are speaking on this subject I may as well show you this little stuffed fish, which has no more popular name than 'antennarius.' It angles for smaller fishes with this appendage on top of its head, which is designed to imitate a worm. The antennarius keeps its imitation worm wriggling just above its mouth, and when a victim comes within reach it is gobbled promptly, the jaw of the angler being set vertically instead of horizontally, so that it can receive the game by simply opening at the top, a gentle suction assisting the performance."—Washington Star.

The "angry tree," a woody plant which grows from 10 to 25 feet high, and which was formerly supposed to exist only in one state in the union, Nevada, has recently been found both in eastern California and in Arizona. If disturbed, this peculiar tree shows every sign of vexation, even to ruffling up its leaves like the hair on an angry cat, and giving forth an unpleasant sickening odor.

NewspaperARCHIVE.com

PARISIAN CRIMINALS.

CLEVER TRICKS OF FRENCH SHOPLIFTERS.

Curious Tales Regarding the Methods of French Thieves Plying the "Good Guardian" A Search for Public Cats at Night and the Result.

Paris Letter. Theft has always been considered one of the worst of crimes by the great critics of civilization. In some lands and New York it is probably. There frequently thus in reality [illegible] Unless some [illegible] the law. Here [illegible] the [illegible] of the Paris [illegible] it seems clear that the Paris [illegible] will quite outdo [illegible] New York as the favorite [illegible] of quite time.

Just [illegible] Paris thieves have [illegible] it may be informed [illegible] in fact [illegible] "argot" or slang [illegible] the most [illegible] in words and [illegible] Most of the [illegible] as a means of [illegible]

[illegible] "prison," for instance, [illegible] looks at young [illegible] and if he hears no reply [illegible] and take the "[illegible]" [illegible] what [illegible] and mantleshelf. Watches [illegible] "[illegible]" and this is only one of [illegible] to gain possession of your property. A very good story is told at [illegible] expense by one of our judges. He [illegible] a case in which the witness [illegible] he could not fix the exact [illegible] particular event because he [illegible] his watch at home accidentally. [illegible] was rather sceptical about [illegible] upon the judge said. "There [illegible] unusual in that. Why, only [illegible] I left my watch on the [illegible] and did not [illegible] it [illegible] the court. I waited [illegible] out the time." When the judge [illegible] he found that a messenger [illegible] the house, mentioned the [illegible] forgetfulness, described where [illegible] was, and asked for it to take [illegible] Then the judge remembered what he had said in open court. Charles Ascilineau, the noted French [illegible] once told me that his father, who [illegible] aristocratic in speech and [illegible] suddenly came upon one of [illegible] gallery in his [illegible] joke [illegible] was unhooking the old gentleman's gold chronometer from its stand [illegible] mantelpiece. "My father," said [illegible] turned on the thief with [illegible] and, pointing to the door [illegible] "Depart instantly, sir! I have [illegible] the honor of your acquaintance." [illegible] departed.

[illegible] Tuly lost a gentleman descending [illegible] stairs of a house in the Rue des [illegible] observed the door of one of [illegible] open. He boldly entered [illegible] and encountered a bonjourier who, [illegible] enough, ran away with the [illegible] he had stolen. The amateur detective followed him into the streets and [illegible] the boulevard, but the thief ran [illegible] dodged around corners [illegible] apparently getting [illegible] of his pursuer when [illegible] man came in sight. He [illegible] to, but declined to inter[illegible] as he reason that the robbery had not been committed in the [illegible] which he was on duty! So [illegible] escaped. Now, this is a pretty [illegible] of things. If the red tapism [illegible] to this, it surpasses [illegible] of common sense. Police [illegible] appointed for the general protection and property; as a matter [illegible] each man is alloted [illegible] that this cannot relieve him [illegible] responsibility in the matter of [illegible] elsewhere.

[illegible] "chagrin," or "grief[illegible]" [illegible] a shop and has brought out [illegible] a quantity of different arts. [illegible] then feigns epilepsy, and, with [illegible] a lot of soap, he foams at the [illegible] He has for accomplices a learned [illegible] also comes in accompanied [illegible] During the fit of epilepsy [illegible] and the Æsculapius are running [illegible] the tillor otherwise earning their [illegible]

[illegible] "coup de la devanture," or shop [illegible] trick, is more skillful than any [illegible] off upon the poor shop keeper, [illegible] is daily tried to the nt. A man in the garb of a peasant [illegible] seen making his way along the [illegible] carrying with difficulty a heavy [illegible] on his head. Just opposite the [illegible] drawer of milliner, he [illegible] beneath the burden, and falls [illegible] against the shop window, allowing [illegible] to crash through the large plate [illegible] proprietor, of course, rushes [illegible] and loudly demands that the [illegible] be paid for on the spot. The [illegible] equal vehemence, protests [illegible] and will not pay, and an [illegible] in which the shopman [illegible] getting anything but the [illegible] At this conjuncture there [illegible] from the crowd which [illegible] a well dressed [illegible] intervenes in the [illegible] and asserts that he knows the [illegible] is quite sure that he can [illegible] The latter, with many [illegible] reluctance, gives in be[illegible] and at last produces [illegible] from his pocket a Bank of [illegible] for [illegible] frames. The shop [illegible] at the sight of it, and [illegible] settle the business and [illegible] of people, quickly [illegible] the man has [illegible] the full value of [illegible] with thanks to the stran[illegible] from the scene.—But on [illegible] afterwards to exchange [illegible] for gold he finds that is a [illegible] which scene had been pre[illegible] by the two other act[illegible] had been foreseen that in [illegible] paying it the victim would [illegible] too careful in examin[illegible] paper produced.

[illegible] in tabatiere," or snuff-[illegible] still occasionally resorted [illegible] ingenious race of thieves. [illegible] female shopkeepers. [illegible] Suspicious of gentlemen who [illegible] to the practice of "faking" [illegible] their presence. One of them [illegible] stumbled in an [illegible] by a swindler of this sort. He [illegible] in garments suitable to [illegible] character of a person de[illegible] snuffing, and had all the ap[illegible] of having attained at least his [illegible] year. He called for watches and [illegible] and spoke incidentally of his [illegible] daughter, for whom he purposed [illegible] occasion to buy a wedding [illegible] at the same shop. He then [illegible]

[illegible] Returning to number [illegible] of gratification by indulging in a good [illegible] pinch. While the [illegible] stopped the snuff-box, further testified to his feelings [illegible] and taking out [illegible] handkerchief [illegible] "My [illegible] pardon, sir, but you don't happen to have a pass[illegible] and a set of skeleton keys in your pocket?" The man looked at him [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

A FRENCH LIBRARY.

THE GREAT NATIONAL BOOK COLLECTION AT PARIS.

How a Public Library Grows—The Outfit of Paris Publishers—Rules to Be Followed—The Trials of Librarians [illegible]

PARIS, May 10. The organization of the national library is based on what is called the "depot legal," or obligation imposed on every French printer to place in the hands of the superior authorities two copies of each book print, map, piece of music, wall bill, etc., issuing from his presses. These copies are brought together every week at the ministry of the interior and distributed into two series. One copy belongs by prescriptive right to the national library, where it is sent; the other is handed over to some Paris or provincial library or to a ministry or some public establishment, school, college, faculty, etc. So that everything printed in France should necessarily be found in the collections of the Rue de Richelieu.

This excellent system, so perfect in its simplicity, and so easily worked, was instituted by Francis I. We are told that it gave but poor results under former governments, as the authorities were not always over watchful in seeing that the rule was applied. Still, but very few works of the last three centuries are wanting at the library, and in those times the relatively limited number of new books rendered it more easy to detect the absence of those which should have been sent in. Nowadays the case is different. There are many neglectful printers; they are never punished, in spite of the law which authorizes certain fines and penalties, and the quantity of missing books increases with the ever increasing number of publications. Yet the service may be said to work satisfactorily, indeed too satisfactorily for certain classes of books, if account is taken of the slight interest they afford. The library in fact, can neither refuse a work nor remove one from its shelves except with infinite precautions, hence an overwhelming mass of useless matter, but we shall revert to the subject when speaking of its real and fictitious treasures.

This legal deposit of two copies only concerns French works. Attempts have been made to obtain, free of cost, a certain quantity of foreign books, and to organize an international depot, which would have afforded foreign writers full and complete copyright of their works in France, on an equal footing with French authors. The system, however, works very poorly, especially since the adoption of new conventions in respect of literary property. Hence a second [illegible] service, that of purchase. Care is taken not to buy any but works of real interest, the choice, however, is one of great difficulty, and it often happens that foreign books contain useless matter as well as our own; nevertheless, this portion of the collection is extremely valuable and as complete as can be expected.

Books also reach the library by a third channel—that of gifts. A large number of private persons of all nations often offer their works to the National library. Some are sent from Central Asia, some even from darkest Africa, printed by unknown tribes in the most unheard of tongues! Of all governments that send their official publications to the French library, the United States is the most generous. American politics, finances and statistics can be as well studied in Paris as at Washington; nothing is wanting to us that way from the "State Papers" to the least "Meteorological Reports," well bound in solid covers and often gilt-edged.

A fourth channel by which books reach the library is that of international exchanges. In this case different contracting states send to one another a whole category of special works, such as theses on law, letters, sciences and medicine; academical publications and the annals of learned bodies. These exchanges are affected with America through the Peabody Institute.

A fifth source is constituted by home exchanges, either with private persons or municipal libraries. It is not a service properly speaking, for the reason already adduced.

A sixth source is somewhat original, it consists in the refuse of the postoffice. Few persons imagine the vast number of newspapers, reviews, pamphlets, even books which cannot reach their destination, as those to whom they are addressed are not to be found. These off scourings are yearly made over to the National library and it often happens that blanks and omissions are filled up by their means. A large portion of this postal refuse consists in English novels of the Tauchnitz edition.

Here a few figures may prove interesting. In 1810, the depot legal furnished 1,311 volumes; in 1820 5,549; in 1830, 15,001, the two succeeding years offer figures lower by a third, doubtless attributable to the revolutionary troubles of the time; but they again rise and reach in 1840 to 22,774, in 1850 we find 31,075 volumes; in 1860, 30,631, from which date the figures remain much about the same until 1869; the year 1870 and 1871 scarcely yield together 37,000 volumes on account of the Franco German war; then the annual number, after rising to nearly 30,000 in 1874, comes down again to 26,753 in 1880, [illegible]; goes up to 44,788 in 1882, reaches 63,080 in 1883, and closes at 58,762 in 1888, the last official date. There has certainly been improvement since then and five or six thousand musical scores have been added within the last few years.

From the same statistical tables published by M. Leopold Delisle it appears that five out of six French works are now printed in the provinces, whilst in 1830 the ratio was inversely proportionate. In other words, the provincial printing presses have gradually augmented their production at the expense of the capital. For instance in 1830 Paris printed 19,003 volumes, and the provinces, 9,863; in 1852, Paris printed 11,701 volumes, and the provinces, 11,105, which is not very far off from the half. In 1874 Paris gives 9910 volumes only, and the provinces 19,421, and finally, here are the exact figures for 1881: Paris, 8,156, and the provinces, 50,006. In fact, little beyond the daily journals, certain special works, and printed matter urgently needed, now fall to the share of the Paris printers. Tours, Limoges, Lille, Evreux, Rouen, Poictiers, etc., are the provincial towns where most printing is done. Tours is the greatest centre for printing in the whole world.

We will now follow the fate of a volume from the hour it enters the French national library until it is ready for distribution in the reading room. It arrives on a Friday, the day when the "depot legal" parcels are transferred from the ministry of the interior to the Rue de Richelieu. As soon as the book is registered on a special register, it passes on to the catalogue office, where a like formality awaits it, but in a less summary manner. It is given a place in one of the [illegible] to which its subject matter entitles it; it receives a number, an exact description of its appearance is copied on a card, the substance of these cards is printed and forms every month two small bundles, one for works published in France, and one for foreign works, finally after certain verifications, the book takes its place on a shelf where it may enjoy everlasting rest, or whence perchance it may be taken down daily, nay even several times a day.

The reader who comes to work at the National library must obtain an entrance card if he wishes to gain admittance into the private reading room; another room in the Rue Colbert is open free to everyone and so to speak reserved to the poorer class of people or stray visitors who seek its shades in summer and its congenial atmosphere in winter. This distinction is somewhat arbitrary, for it is certain that the intellectual level of the private reading room does not surpass, if even it attains, the level of the room where the less fortunate are relegated. Matthew Arnold, while traveling in the United States, was astonished to find himself in a library in New York seated beside a boy with naked feet, who was absorbed in his book. In France the dignity of a reader in frock coat would be more than astonished; he would be scandalized in the highest degree by such promiscuousness, because our manners and our institutions are at complete variance.

Once within a large hall of a Moorish style of architecture known as the "salle de travail," or what we should call private reading room, the visitor inscribes on a printed slip of paper the title of the work he requires and in about twenty minutes the book is brought round to him. The library has been frequently assailed on account of the slowness with which this part of the work is done as it sometimes happens when pressed by demands that double that time lapses before the book can be obtained, the fault, however, lies with the public powers who refuse the grants required to increase the number of assistants.

The day has long since gone by when the librarian lolled back in his easy chair, taking time leisurely. The number of readers has increased threefold within the last twenty years. From [illegible], which they numbered in 1868, the figure went up to 71,500 in 1884. Within the same period the number of works handed the readers increased from 71,713 to 274,211; and to this large increment should be added 50,131 readers and 93,782 works handed them in 1884 at the public reading room, this making a grand total of more than 120,000 readers and upwards of 360,000 volumes. The whole of this work is performed by fifty four functionaries, if we except the clerks and servants, while for a work less heavy, or at any rate scarcely equivalent, the British museum counts [illegible] functionaries.

Many an amusing anecdote which shows the difference between past times and present has been told of the old and patriarchal library. At a date no earlier than 1840, the librarians formed among themselves a small academy of modest savants, somewhat addicted to grumbling, and who, says the legend, yielded reluctantly to the very natural desire evinced by the readers to consult a few books. Among them were to be found not only jealous book lovers who were loath to lend the works over which they kept vigilant guard, but mistrustful bibliomaniacs for whom the public was a foe whose enterprise should be at any price discouraged. It was necessary to have recourse to strategy and stratagem to obtain a loan of the most innocent book such for instance as a tome of Lacepede's classic work on "Animals," or a weekly review like the "Magasin Pittoresque." It is useless to add that any such selfish excess is now a-days impossible, over and above the category of books condemned to a shelf in "hell," with the Aretino, De Sade and many more, the entire library is at the disposal of any reader who can produce his entrance card. The functionaries have often to use prodigies of patience and perseverance in order to satisfy certain inquisitive but ill informed persons, who can only give an approximate idea of the volume they require. Some, for instance, will ask for the "History of France" by Lamartine, a work that author never wrote, or Louis Blanc's "History of Ten Years," which is frequently ascribed to Thiers or Henri Martin, some will seriously ask for the "works of Shakespeare translated into French by Voltaire," etc. Once a volume of poems entitled "Les Nevroses" was asked for as a medical work and it was with great difficulty that the applicant was brought to a conviction of his mistake.

The staff of the French National library is mainly recruited among the students of the Ecole des Chartres, especially [illegible] ages, old French bibliography, the deciphering of manuscript and other abstruse sciences very necessary to those whose life is given up to books and old historical and literary documents. As I have said, these functionaries are less numerous, and they are moreover less paid than at the British Museum. Their business chiefly consists in cataloguing the new books sent in and the old books whose inventories were but summarily drawn up in former years, in fetching from their places on the shelves the volumes [illegible] read, [illegible] this work is almost wholly done by helpers, in receiving the demands and hearing the remarks or objections of readers in both reading rooms, in instituting special and [illegible] researches for books little known or insufficiently indicated, etc. Of these various labors evidently the most important of all is the reduction of the catalogue, that Penelope's web which has been under way since the reign of Louis XIV and which is now nearly ended. This enormous catalogue published in large quarto volumes of a thousand pages each, with eighty full lines to the page, would include upwards of a hundred tomes and represents more than fifty thousand days of work!

MARQUIS RENE DE GOURMONT,
Of the French National Library.

A FASHION LETTER.

SOME HINTS FROM G. FELIX, WORTH'S RIVAL.

No Revival of the Crinoline Likely—The Ugly Dress Improver—The Rage for Velvet Gowns—Styles for Spring and Summer.

PARIS, May 5. I am forever being asked if there is any likelihood of a return of the Reign of Terror, I mean the reign of crinoline. And my oft repeated answer, no, a hundred times, no. It is strange how people refer constantly to the abomination, as if in the natural order of things it must some day return to fashion! The dress improver which indeed is only a mitigated form of crinoline is in my opinion nearly as ugly and quite as [illegible]. Taste resides almost entirely in the harmony and simplicity of line; beauty in the human form itself, not in a base caricature of nature's handiwork. How is it possible for taste to manifest itself and beauty to exist with such a hideous excrescence [illegible]? Look at the women of to-day in dresses that would, but do not disguise the graceful outline of their figures. The [illegible] style of garb [illegible] you will agree with me is infinitely becoming, and I am proud to think that I have done a great deal towards bringing it into vogue. Every inch of superabundant drapery is a mistake in my eyes, and all trimmings which have not as it were their "raison d'etre" ought to be tabooed. You will think it strange for me to say so, but I would rather see a woman clothed in the plainest gown run up by her maid, than clad in the complicated arrangements in fashion some years since.

Throughout the winter we have been making a great many velvet dresses with absolutely plain skirts, sheath shaped in front, and with some flowing pleats at the back and cut so as to train a few inches, though intended for wearing out of doors. Such skirts may be convenient, but they are not elegant, and they may just as well sweep the ground as touch it, as both cause a ladylike distaste to defile the hem of the feminine garment will prompt the wearer to lift it out of harm's way. Many of our evening robes were made with paniers. Now the panier, when kept within bounds, is not merely effective in itself, but follows out and accentuates the natural form of the hips, and in doing so makes the waist appear slighter.

I do not advocate change for the sake of change, but it is generally understood that each season must bring with it some modification of fashion. The sheath skirt or "fourreau" and the panier have provided us with a text for a series of very becoming gowns, both simple and dressy. The severity of the "fourreau" is broken by the addition of a sort of overdress that falls in folds over the front of the skirt and in a narrow train behind, while it leaves the sides uncovered. This overdress has a low bodice supplemented by a high one with long sleeves of the same material as the sheath, and the sides of this bodice confined at the waist by a belt—a frill that falls over the hips, playing the same part as the panier. We ring the changes "ad infinitum." Thus, in one instance the "fourreau," high bodice and sleeves, will be of yellow, striped horizontally with a deep blue rib and the overdress of dark blue Bengaline. Or, the entire toilette may be composed of pearl grey crepon, the sheath skirt and sleeves ruled with [illegible] of narrow silver braid. Again the foundation may be silk or brocade and the upper strata black lace.

In other models, the arrangement of the skirt is maintained, whereas the bodice suggests a Figaro vest, the outlines of which are pencilled in metallic braid. While for dinner and evening dresses designed for home wear, which although low in the neck, have something of the tea gown about them the same effect is produced with delicate hued China crape, which forms a sort of tunic, draped becomingly from the shoulders and confined at the waist like a Greek robe, so as to fall in elegant folds back and front, leaving the sides plain and statuesque.

Crepons of all kinds are very popular this season, and the French lawns provide me with an inexhaustible variety of simple patterns and exquisite colors: on the one hand pale grey, heliotrope, lilacs and dull pinks, on the other dark blues, bright yellows and reds of brilliant dyes. The supply of thin silks is equally varied. These I find particularly suitable for an empire style of gown. Here is a delicate Indian silk of an azalea tone spotted with black, made up into a round full skirt bordered with bands of black lace insertion, a ruching of silk and full [illegible] bodice. A dress somewhat similar is produced in a new style of silk that has the sheen of satin, the softness of [illegible] and the lightness of [illegible]. It imitates the hue of the poppy and is studded with small white stars. [illegible] may have sported such a frock. Nor [illegible] taffetas omitted from our fashionable list. Crisp white taffetas checked with black satin, makes up charmingly in the form of a round skirt with bodice almost without seams, exhibiting the figure to its full perfection thanks to a gathered frill falling below the waist band.

We are [illegible]. The Louis XV coat still holds favor with us, but we prefer not to carry the basque all the way round, which has the effect of cutting the woman in two and detracts from her height. So the coat pieces of the coat are made in one with the skirt, the basques performing the same office as the paniers. An [illegible] costume in old blue faille [illegible] with a floral pattern copied from an ancient design is being [illegible] coloured with embroidery [illegible] shades of the same tone for Mme. Carnot.

Black silk [illegible] bouquets is another favorite. One of our most [illegible] are not all young and silent and pretty, is made partly of silk and partly of black satin brocade, the latter composing the pointed [illegible] trains. This mantle, with its loose faille sleeves, mounted in a double box pleat standing up like a cock's comb on either shoulder, and its plastron of velvet sparkling with jet suits it to perfection.

Jet decorations I hold in high favor, and am extremely partial to them in the shape of light tracery upon such delicate tints as rose petal pink, palest turquoise blue or golden maize for evening dress. A pink silk robe, the upper skirt cut into long tongue shaped pieces worked with jet is charming, while the introduction of black velvet draperies about the decolletage is eminently fitted to set off a pair of white shoulders. The designer is bound to think of these things, and it is this constant desire to place the lady whom he dresses in the best possible light that lifts him above the common herd of dressmakers.

The fair reader will not be content if I do not add a few words about the [illegible]. A smart mantle [illegible] composed of a cuirass of shot [illegible] brocade silk richly worked with jet, furnished with full hanging sleeves, fichu, [illegible] basques of the same black lace. Capes, or mantes, as we call them, borrowing a name from the vocabulary of the last century, in the same glace silk and entirely devoid of trimming, prove fresh and spring like for youthful shoulders. For the [illegible] there are few more fashionable wraps than a half long mantle [illegible] tinted [illegible] plush weighted by rose [illegible] set with topazes and falling in [illegible] folds from the Medici collar within which [illegible] nestling against the throat lies an amber hued boa of ostrich feathers. Less ornate but perhaps more [illegible] is another model. Just a long ample cloak of palest gray cashmere, [illegible] of which the wearer tosses carelessly over the left shoulder, secured around the throat by a long [illegible] plus feather boa. We make wraps, too, of transparent materials, for instance, black net embroidered with gold, supplementing [illegible] gossamer by a second under cloak of light silk.

As for milliners, I am more than half inclined to leave it out altogether, for it is next to impossible to give in written words an adequate idea of a hat or bonnet. The prettiest headgear is the least easy to describe because its prettiness resides in the very fact that its component parts are deftly blended together into a becoming whole. What is to be said of the hat that is but a rim of diaphanous lace enclosing a coronet of lilac, of the one composed entirely of leaves and flowers and of the bonnet which reminds you of the creole kerchief set on a diadem of scarlet blossoms, of the chapeau with a frilled [illegible] in lieu of strings, or of the apotheosis which is attached by gilded ribbons around the chignon; save that each in its way is charming? We are making fanciful collarettes and fichus "en suite" with our chapeaux, cunning amalgamations of lace and flowers, that recall the head covering whether it be toque or hat, and serve at the same time to complete a dress for out of doors. Here a drapery of chantilly fastened by bouquets of lilac, there a high frill of lace bound by a cordon of buttercups or cowslips. One fichu of black tulle is studded with violets, another with crimson tipped daisies and each has not only a toque to match but also a sunshade, a dome of tulle strewn and garlanded with the same delicate blossoms.

G. FELIX.

TO VISIT CHICAGO IN '93

Co-operative Clubs for the Purpose of Raising the Money Are Being Formed.

[Special Correspondence.]

CHICAGO, May 12. One of the most significant as well as encouraging indications of the interest that is being manifested in the forthcoming World's fair is to be found in the number of co-operative clubs that have already been organized, or are in process of organization, in different parts of the country, having for their object the conveyance of large delegations from each particular locality to Chicago in 1893. For, after all the final success of the enterprise depends in a great measure upon the hearty patronage and support of the great masses of the people.

The national government, the various state legislatures and the people of Chicago have done nobly in the matter of providing the vast sums of money that must be expended before the doors are opened with the blare of trumpets, but after that the millions of dollars that will have to pour in to meet the running expenses, to say nothing about piling up a handsome surplus will necessarily come to a very large degree from the pockets of the producing classes, from afar as well as near.

During the Centennial year there were doubtless tens of thousands of people from the west and south who were more than anxious to visit the great show in Fairmount park, and were only deterred from doing so by lack of the one thing needful. This time, so far as population is concerned, the fair will be much more advantageously located, but at the same time it will cost as much to come from Wyoming, Utah, Louisiana and other distant points to Chicago as it did to go from Chicago to Philadelphia in 1876, and there are very few wageworkers who without previous preparation and exercise of economy, can afford to apply the earnings of weeks or of months even to a World's fair junket. Hence the formation of the co-operative clubs may be accepted as illustrative of the oft repeated declaration that the interest of the masses has been aroused in the fair, and that they propose to lend it not only their moral but their material support. Several of these clubs have been brought into existence in the south, others up among the Rockies and on the Pacific slope, and still others in the east. In the majority of cases the members simply propose to contribute so much per week in order that they may have accumulated a little pile by the summer of '93 without having particularly missed it.

In Nebraska, however, there has been organized an excursion and investment company with a capital of $[illegible]. The membership fee is [illegible], payable in installments of fifty cents per week for two years, and for this amount the concern agrees to transport the members from a central point in that state to Chicago and back on special trains, to pay for their meals en route and their living expenses for a week in the Windy City at the best three dollar a day hotel, and furnish tickets of admission, guides and printed information. A half dollar a week is not greatly missed, and consequently it is little wonder that the artisans and grangers of that state, with their wives, their sisters, their cousins and their aunts are availing themselves of the opportunity with avidity. There is room for thousands of such clubs all over the country, just as there will be plenty of room and a hearty welcome for their members when they get here two years hence.

Too much circulation cannot be given to the rule which has been [illegible] state buildings and which provides that no manufactured goods except canned or preserved fruits, vegetables and potted plants will be allowed in these edifices. In a great many states the opinion seems to be entertained that the minor buildings will each be a kind of a state fair on a small scale and that the [illegible] and the crispest pies of the housewife and the crochet work and embroidery of the maiden who manipulates her fingers on the veranda in the twilight while her mother is washing the supper dishes in the kitchen will all be welcome. The board of control, however, does not look at it that way, and as it has just reaffirmed the rule in question it ought to give it if possible a more [illegible] effect.

Of the plans submitted for the various structures it is apparent that the administration building will tower above all others in its magnificence. Occupying a commanding location in the very center of the grand plaza surrounded by a great lawn embellished with the skill of the best landscape gardeners and with [illegible] and broad granolithic promenades, with an unobstructed view over Lake Michigan, and surmounted by a magnificent gilded dome it will be a thing of beauty and should be allowed to remain upon the grounds as a joy forever. Architecturally it will be in the style of the French Renaissance, carried out in the academic manner of the Ecole des Beaux Arts, and it will cost every cent of the $600,000 that has been appropriated for its erection.

HENRY M. HUNT.

TOO SOLID FLESH.

FAMOUS ACTRESSES WHO WRESTLE WITH EMBONPOINT.

Fanny Davenport, Adelina Patti, and Lillian Russell and their Methods—Banting and Newmarket Training—Fat [illegible] and Sweat Brings the Desired Result.

Good looks are almost the stock in trade of the wearers of the sock and buskin. Therefore corpulence is fatal to that perennial youth which they are supposed to possess as long as the form retains its slenderness and the face can be made up to look young at the footlights. But as soon as the player becomes stout, he, and more especially she, is obliged either to retire or to take to the impersonation of mature roles, while those who like Maggie Mitchell and Agnes Booth still keep a girlish figure are accepted in young parts long after they have passed that romantic period of life known as the first youth.

Some actresses become obese even in their youth, witness Fanny Davenport and Lillian Russell. Their fight with fat is interesting even to those whose livelihood is not affected or interfered with by their avoirdupois.

About seven years ago Miss Davenport had attained such proportions that she cast about for some means of reducing her weight, and first tried the Banting system. Being tall she could "carry off," as it is termed, more flesh than a short woman. At the same time a fat La Tosca, Fedora or Camille was ludicrous and not to be tolerated. Before Banting Miss Davenport used to drink quantities of water and eat bon bons to excess. These two bad habits she abandoned and at once noticed a decrease when [illegible]. This encouraged her to pursue her experiments further and she turned her attention to the table, beginning by cutting off bread, next vegetables and then fat meat. The American Cleopatra drinks nothing but iced tea summer or winter and eats nothing but beef, mutton, poultry, eggs and fish, no butter, soup or sauces or dessert.

Very hard diet this, but it repaid her by returning some trimness of outline. In her case, however, not even all this dietetic abstemiousness reduced her to the desired minimum of weight. So she gave up her carriage and took to walking. When her time permits she starts out in the morning and walks all day long. At first she used to become so tired as hardly to be able to get through the performance at night, but now she is such a good walker that she could win in a walking match.

There are few, however, who would have the perseverance and the will power to keep long at Miss Davenport's rules for the reduction of adipose tissue. After many trials of the various "anti-fat" modes in vogue, Miss Davenport has struck out three very simple rules, but hard to follow. She says,

"In my opinion, which is the result of some years of experimenting, the only way to become thin, and what is more difficult still, to keep thin, is, first, no fluids, second, no food worth speaking of, third, constant walking."

Probably the youngest looking woman of her years on the stage is the famous Adelina Patti. Born in 1843, she is now, when nearly 50 years of age, as slender and as well proportioned as when she was but 16. If there be such a thing as inheriting a tendency to corpulence she certainly had that disposition, for her mother was very stout. What occult correspondence there may be between a mother's fat and a daughter's voice, I am not prepared to say, but famous cantatrices and fleshy mothers seem to go in pairs. Adelina's sister Carlotta was fat. So also, I have been told, was her father.

Patti's light and willowy form is due to the trouble she has always taken to keep it so. To this, and to her marvelous voice, all her mature life the great diva has been a slave.

In addition to understanding the importance of rest, sleep, bathing and exercise Patti has reduced her system of eating to a dietary science. Although living principally in hotels, she is never tempted to partake of the rich food provided by them, but year in and year out confines herself to the simplest and most monotonous fare.

She never eats fresh bread. It must be toasted dry and hard before she will touch it. In winter she lives mainly on oysters, lean meat and bouillon carefully prepared for her by Nicolini every night after the performance. She takes no dinner upon the days when she is to sing at night. She never drinks ice water, but occasionally a little watered claret or lemonade. The great singer avoids all starchy fattening foods such as hominy, potatoes, peas, turnips, corn, carrots, beets, macaroni, puddings, pies and cakes, confining herself to lean meat, light soups, green vegetables such as lettuce, celery, dry toasted bread and fruits. She rarely drinks tea or coffee and beer never. She rides as little as possible, exercising on foot all that her time will permit.

If [illegible] would generally follow Patti's simple and abstemious manner of living they would not become too fleshy to appear in youthful roles. Patti has from an early age followed this strict regimen [illegible] and afterward all [illegible] preventative of corpulence.

The American queen of light opera, Lillian Russell, has at an earlier period of life than most others succumbed to that bane of her calling, obesity. But for her determined and strenuous efforts to reduce her flesh it would soon be said of her as it was of the enormous Parepa Rosa, that she resembles an elephant with a nightingale in its throat.

It is well known that Miss Russell began her professional career on the variety stage. Here she attracted the notice of a manager of a light opera troupe and he offered to give her the leading role in a new opera he was about to produce provided she would train down sufficiently to look the part. That manager was John McCaull and the name of the opera (if I remember rightly) The Serpent Charmer. She had one summer in which to learn the role and reduce her weight to the required number of pounds. She succeeded, evolving a course of training which, as the years have gone on and her flesh is obstinate in increasing she has added to until she is able to keep down to 150 pounds. This she regulates by weighing every day. If she finds herself going up in weight she cuts off some fat forming food in which she may have been indulging such as bread and butter, potatoes and sugar. Like Patti she eats only bread that has been dried hard in the oven. Of late years Miss Russell has given up beer, champagne, wine and late suppers, to which, however, she was never inordinately addicted.

That snack after the performance is what lays the foundation of the obesity of the profession. It is the meal for which the [illegible] have an appetite, being fatigued after acting.

Miss Russell's methods for keeping down her flesh are these: She takes a cup of coffee about 11 o'clock in bed. Then she rises and takes a bath in hot water which is gradually cooled off until it is very cold, after which her maid rubs her down with flannels. [illegible] brings her [illegible] about 12:30 when she breakfasts on [illegible]. After [illegible] rehearsing she starts out for her [illegible] exercise daily. [illegible] formerly she [illegible] walk so much, but tried dumbbells and other gymnastic exercises and horseback riding, but finding that nothing reduces corpulence so effectually as walking she now continues her [illegible] as her exercise.

She drinks beef tea during a performance [illegible] glycerine and water, which is an excellent thing for clearing [illegible]. [illegible] she usually takes her small late after the performance, but not regularly and only allows herself a little easily digested food such as broiled squab. Then she indulges in a ten hours sleep.

In her summer vacation Miss Russell goes into regular training. She wears a thick flannel suit next her skin, heavy woolen stockings, broad easy shoes and a tennis dress of flannel. Thus equipped she walks six or eight miles as rapidly as [illegible] is back dripping with perspiration. Her maid rubs her down with flannel towels, and when cooled off she takes a warm bath. Miss Russell says in describing the effects of this course of training:

"I tell you you feel just glorious then when you have sweated off three pounds of flesh and gotten your complexion cleared up so it is fairer than grease paint can make it. But the next thing is not to eat too much for you know you are about famished and the hunger isn't easy to bear. You can very easily put on four pounds after you take off three by simply eating what you want, and that's where so many people fail. The worst thing about it is the appetite open air exercise gives you. In six weeks I can take off ten pounds to stay. Of course I take off much more but some of it comes back again."

In her heroic efforts to keep herself within the limits of what may be called "light opera weight" Miss Lillian Russell has evolved out of her own inner consciousness an exceedingly good course of training. Indeed, she has almost arrived at what is known as the "New market sweating" system, by which jockeys are trained down for racing. It would not be safe for every one to start in at once on this treatment, but Miss Russell has gone so far that if she goes just a little further she will have the "Newmarket sweat" in perfection, following which I have been assured that a person can lose seven pounds a day with [illegible]. He [illegible] the directions:

Persons training should arise at any hour in the morning before 8 preferred, and dress in heavy flannels, underneath the ordinary garments, this in order not to attract attention. The more clothing that they can carry the better. Let them walk as fast as possible for twenty, forty or sixty minutes until thoroughly bathed in perspiration and then return home at a smart rate and jump into bed between blankets [illegible] and pile on a double allowance of bed clothes. [Caution: Keep all windows closed.] Then let an assistant bring a half pint or pint of hot tea, without milk or sugar, and after drinking as much as required lie in bed still well covered for about half an hour, then rise and sponge the body with tepid water, use a rough towel and put on a change of linen. You will then be in the very pink of health and feel as if you had suddenly lost your burden of fat. This system can be considerably moderated of course. The "sweating" can be done in the evening almost as well, but the morning is preferred. The hat, gloves, shoes and wrap should be removed, but not the dress of flannel. It is better to wear an old dress and keep it on during the sweat."

If Miss Russell would take about three Newmarket sweats a week summer and winter in fair weather, of course, she would soon make off [illegible] her superfluous fat of which she has several pounds to [illegible] notwithstanding her constant training. In height Miss Russell is about 5 feet [illegible] inches and weighs 150 pounds. This is exactly twenty pounds in excess of what she should weigh according to the average weight table of the Equitable Life [illegible], but is [illegible] for business purposes [illegible].

[illegible]

[illegible]

Mrs. [illegible]

[illegible]

Fair Warning.

[illegible]

[illegible] —New York Sun.

[illegible]

"What do I see? You a vegetarian [illegible]?"

"Only out of revenge for the [illegible]."—Fliegende Blatter.

Behind the Times.

Poet (consulting the [illegible])—I declare! [illegible] and not one [illegible] written!—Fliegende Blatter.

LETTERS TO YOUNG CITIZENS.

XIX.

Standards of Citizenship.

BY BISHOP A. CLEVELAND COXE.

The constitution defines the American republic as a Christian nation; all the more Christian because it admits all men to equal rights under its provisions, and only demands that they shall not make any form of religion a pretext for subverting its fundamental character. Webster and Kent, and others experienced in the administration of our laws, have spoken of Christianity as part of the law of the land in terms stronger than I should care to adopt cautiously, indeed and always restricting their judgments to the Scriptures as a moral code, and as the base of our social laws. It is enough for me to recognize the fact, to which they and the decisions of our courts have borne witness for more than a century, that the civilization which our laws and constitutions were created to protect is Christian civilization. It is not the old Roman or the old Greek civilization. It is not the half civilization of the Turks or of the Chinese; it is that which our forefathers brought to these shores and transplanted with themselves in this new soil, which as a matter of course gave shape to all our institutions, which is now and ever must be the ineradicable spirit of all that is American; it is a civilization which nothing but Christianity could create and which must perish should ever (which God forbid) an element practically anti Christian prevail over our historic institutions and supplant them by the delusive speculations of a revolutionizing socialism.

To these suggestions as to the standards of citizenship, let me venture to add some considerations which the civic philosophy, in my opinion, must condescend to impress upon the popular mind, as means to an end, the great end of reinforcing the national spirit, and of making American citizens ardently, but not warmly, Americans. That is perhaps the best sentence in the Declaration of Independence apart from those which reach its immediate purpose, which teaches us "a decent respect for the opinions of mankind." Far be it from me therefore, to deny that intercourse with older nations is doing much to identify us with the great family of the world, and to introduce among us much that tends to our social improvement. Yet I own that—I am jealous of anything that makes us a merely imitative people, that deprives us of self adjusting and self respecting faculties, that hinders the development of national ideas in literature, in art, in society and manners, that robs us of the right to appreciate what becomes our simple republican estate, and to maintain for ourselves what we would by no means dictate to older nations, existing under forms of government which differ from ours, and to which ours would be foreign and fantastic, or, in short, impossible. Hence I would commend a generous spirit of emulation; a disposition to foster American learning, art, literature and the like, not in hostile rivalry by any means, but as our fair and noble contribution to the commonwealth of humanity, as in short fulfilling our mission to mankind on our own ground, and in a way appropriate to our own traditions.

The aim and effort of the American Institute of Civics has been described as that of "maintaining high ideals of citizenship and government" and of elevating the character of the citizen by such "stable and forceful influences" as develop a character practically equal to the claims of the Republic upon the individual. Foremost among such influences, I place our "traditions"; for we have traditions most noble and inspiring, but millions of our citizens are the sons of the immigration which has followed the peace of 1865, and millions besides are themselves immigrants of recent importation, many of whom cannot read their own language, and will never learn ours, and yet they are made our voters, and virtually our masters, since their votes, often sold to the highest bidder, enable the demagogue to turn the balance of parties, and so to subjugate the intelligent and patriotic by a venal minority. What is our country and our constitution to these classes? Even if they could be made acquainted with the letter of the constitutions, national and local, which clothe them with a franchise so perilous to their spirit, yet nobody can comprehend these constitutions who is ignorant of the traditions out of which they grew, traditions of a thousand years in the homes of our forefathers, and of three centuries on American soil, traditions consecrated in part as the common law and in part known as the free and yet law loving spirit of the people that settled the colonies and created the states. Now no nation can be great that has no recognized traditions dear to the whole population and enabling them at critical moments to act with one will and one heart. Where then is the civic philosopher to find the traditions by which he would educate his countrymen to the proportions of a great nation? They exist; schools delight in them; jurists and statesmen cite them in their arguments and judgments, but when shall the people find them? How shall the young be made [illegible] with [illegible] in art, in literature, in press and in song? For the young beginnings have been made in [illegible] in the historic writings of Cooper and of Irving [illegible] mentioned with all honor; and with them let me join the name of Kennedy, whose romances [illegible] the history of [illegible] of the south of Virginia and [illegible] past that imparts [illegible] to society though it is a past that is never to return. And let nobody fear that familiarity with such authors may tend to sectionalism; on the contrary it animates very natural emotion of brotherhood when the north studies the south and when the south returns the compliment, each claiming the other and making practical the great thought which is in the constitution that the citizen of one state is a citizen of all.

—Buffalo, N. Y.

A Charleston, W. Va., dispatch says in the United States district court Warren N. Frame of Raleigh county was convicted of violating the lottery law by sending a letter through the United States mails to the Louisiana lottery and was fined $25 and costs by Judge Jackson. This is the first conviction for this offense known to have been made in the United States.

RAILROAD TIME TABLES.

DENVER & RIO GRANDE.
Colorado Springs [illegible]
NORTH BOUND.
No. 2 California and Pacific [illegible]
No. 4 Atlantic Coast Limited [illegible]
No. 6 California, Colorado and Mexico Express [illegible]
No. 8 Pueblo and Denver Accommodation [illegible]
No. 10 Trinidad, La Veta and Denver [illegible]
No. 12 Canon City, Kansas City and St. Louis Express [illegible]
SOUTH AND WEST BOUND.
No. 1 California Fast Mail [illegible]
No. 3 Pacific Coast Limited [illegible]
No. 5 California, Colorado and Mexico Express [illegible]
No. 7 Trinidad and [illegible]
No. 9 Pueblo and [illegible] Mail [illegible]
No. 11 Canon City and [illegible]

THE MANITOU BRANCH.
To Manitou [illegible]
From Manitou [illegible]
Through tickets [illegible] east at the depot [illegible]
Baggage checked [illegible] palace sleepers [illegible]
For full information call [illegible]
J. M. [illegible]

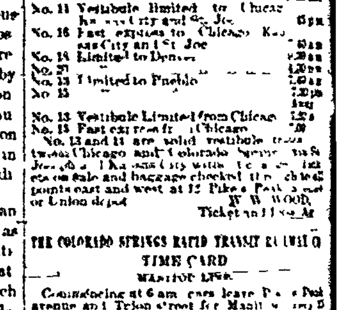
ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE AND COLORADO MIDLAND.
West bound [illegible]
[illegible]
Trains [illegible] between Denver and Chicago, carry Pullman Palace sleepers, smoking chair cars and [illegible] at La Junta for New Mexico and at Burrton, Kas., for San Francisco, Los Angeles and San Francisco via [illegible]; Kas., for Galveston, Tex.
Trains Nos. [illegible] and Colorado Springs and Kansas City
Trains Nos. 601 [illegible] Denver and all points [illegible] and carry through Pullman [illegible] tourist cars for California
Trains [illegible] running between Denver and connect at Pueblo with [illegible] Kansas City
City ticket office, Opera House [illegible], phone 54. C. C. HOY.

DENVER, TEXAS & FT. WORTH.
UNION PACIFIC SYSTEM.
NORTH BOUND.
No. 22 Denver Express [illegible]
SOUTH BOUND.
No. 22 Fort Worth Express [illegible]
BRANCH TRAINS.
No. 19 Arrive from Denver [illegible]
No. 21 Arrive from Pueblo [illegible]
To connect with New York steamers [illegible] Orleans, leave Colorado Springs [illegible] and Wednesdays at 11:30 a. m.
To connect with New York steamers [illegible] ton, leave Colorado Springs [illegible] 11:30 a. m.
Through tickets to New York [illegible] leans and Cromwell Steamship [illegible] Galveston and Morgan or Mallory [illegible]
Baggage checked to destination.
Steamers sail [illegible] New Orleans [illegible] and Saturdays, from Galveston [illegible]
Steamship tickets on sale to [illegible] countries via all principal lines.
For full information call on the [illegible]
GEO. RIBLET, Gen. [illegible]
Or W. G. RICE, City [illegible] Peak avenue. Telephone No. 21.

COLORADO MIDLAND RAILWAY.
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe [illegible] April 5 [illegible]
Arrive from Denver [illegible]
Leave for Leadville, Aspen, Glenwood, Ogden and San Francisco [illegible]
Arrive from Leadville, Aspen, Glenwood, Ogden and San Francisco [illegible]
Leave for Denver [illegible]
Through tickets sold to all points [illegible]
C. C. HOY, Agent.

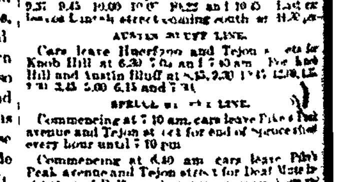
GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE.
No. 11 Vestibule limited to Chicago, Kansas City and St. Joe [illegible]
No. 16 Fast express to Chicago, Kansas City and St. Joe [illegible]
No. 18 Limited to Denver [illegible]
No. 21 [illegible]
No. 13 Limited to Pueblo [illegible]
No. 15 [illegible]
No. 12 Vestibule Limited from Chicago [illegible]
No. 15 Fast express from Chicago [illegible]
Nos. 13 and 14 are solid vestibule trains between Chicago and Colorado Springs [illegible]. Tickets on sale and baggage checked through to points east and west at 12 Pikes Peak avenue or Union depot.
W. W. WOOD, Ticket Agent.

THE COLORADO SPRINGS RAPID TRANSIT RAILWAY CO.
TIME CARD.
MANITOU LINE.
Commencing at 6 am. cars leave Pikes Peak avenue and Tejon street for Manitou every [illegible] minutes until 10:45 pm. Last car leaves Manitou for Colorado Springs at 11:30 pm.
CHEYENNE CANON LINE.
Commencing at 5:57 am. cars leave Huerfano and Tejon streets for Cheyenne canon every [illegible] minutes until [illegible]. Last car leaves Cheyenne canon for Colorado Springs at [illegible].
ROSWELL LINE.
Commencing at 6 am. cars leave Huerfano and Tejon street for Roswell every 15 minutes until 9:15 pm. The next cars leave at [illegible] 10:00 and 10:45. Last car leaves Roswell coming south at 11:15 pm.
UINTAH STREET AND MORENO AVENUE.
Commencing at 6 am. cars leave Moreno avenue and Tejon street for Uintah street every [illegible] minutes until 9:22 pm. The next cars leave 9:37, 9:45, 10:00, 10:07, 10:22 and 10:45. Last car leaves Uintah street coming south at [illegible] pm.
AUSTIN BLUFF LINE.
Cars leave Huerfano and Tejon streets for Knob Hill at 6:30, 7:0[illegible] and 7:30 am. For Knob Hill and Austin Bluff at 8:15, [illegible] 2:45, 5:00, 6:15 and 7:30.
SPRUCE STREET LINE.
Commencing at 7:10 am. cars leave Pikes Peak avenue and Tejon street for end of Spruce street every hour until 7:10 pm.
Commencing at 6:40 am. cars leave Pikes Peak avenue and Tejon street for Deaf Mute Institute and Bellevue Sanitarium every hour until 7:40 pm.
A car will be at the A. T. & S. F. and D. & R. G. Ry. depots on the arrival of all trains between [illegible] am and 10:30 pm.



J. JAY JOSLIN & SON,
DRY GOODS, MILLINERY, CARPETS.
Corner 16th and Curtis Sts., Denver, Colo.
One of the Largest and Best Assorted [illegible] the West.
COMPLETE MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT. SAMPLES FREE.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
Always send your orders to
Joslin's

HEALTH IS WEALTH.



Dr. E. C. West's Nerve and Brain Treatment, a guaranteed specific for [illegible] Dizziness, Convulsions, Fits, Nervous Neuralgia, Headache, Nervous Prostration caused by the use of alcohol or tobacco, Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain resulting in [illegible], Premature Old Age caused by over-exertion of the brain. Each box contains one month's treatment. $1 a box, or six boxes for $5.00, sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price.

WE GUARANTEE SIX BOXES
To cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with $5.00, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by

G. B. STORER, Druggist,
Sole Agent, No. 8 South Tejon Street,
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

img serial 630697 NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®